BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

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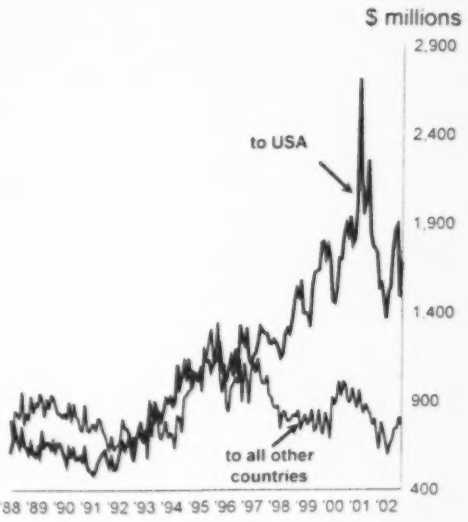
Exports ◆ July 2002

- Year-to-date to July 2002, the value of BC origin exports is almost 15% lower than the level posted in the first seven months of 2001. The energy spike recorded early in 2001 continues to affect year-over-year comparisons. The value of exports of both natural gas (-47%) and electricity (-91%) has dropped sharply due to the return to more normal prices.
- Although shipments of softwood lumber to the United States are still up 5% year-to-date, the imposition of an average combined countervailing and anti-dumping duty of 27.2% significantly reduced lumber exports to the US in June and July. It is likely that this will continue to be the case in the months to come as no end to the trade dispute is in sight.
- Japan's economy may be starting to turn around, but the process is expected to be slow, which could be bad news for British Columbia exporters. So far this year, the value of exports to Japan is almost 19% off the pace set in the first seven months of 2001.
- BC exports to the European Union are over 22% lower in the first seven months of 2002 compared to the same period a year earlier. A 28% drop in the value of pulp and paper exports is the largest contributor to the decrease, although reduced shipments of machinery and equipment (-39%) are also significant.
- In addition to the drop in exports to the European Union, pulp and paper shipments to Japan (-34%) and the United States (-13%) have fallen substantially resulting in an overall drop of almost 17% year-to-date. However, there are signs that the pulp and paper markets may be recovering.
- Shipments of BC goods to South America are down 33% year-to-date to July compared to the same period in 2001. Economic problems related to turmoil in the currency markets of countries like Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Uruguay are likely the main reason for the decline.
- Although exports to most destinations have fallen, one bright spot is South East Asia, where shipments have increased almost 14% year-to-date compared to the first seven months in 2001.

Lower prices for energy are the main reason for the drop in exports between 2001 and 2002



FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?

FTAA Pros and Cons

The proposal to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) has lost some momentum over the last year, but it appears that the United States, under the direction of President Bush, is eager to advance negotiations to the next step. The FTAA would encompass 34 countries,[1] including Canada, and would basically cover the entire Western Hemisphere (excluding Cuba). This agreement is an enormous undertaking that has both strong support and vehement opposition.

The FTAA would cover virtually the entire Western Hemisphere

Supporters of the agreement are generally of the opinion that free trade is always preferable to forms of protectionism. They argue that free trade offers lower prices and greater choice for consumers, and new markets, technology and lower-cost inputs for producers. In addition to these benefits, free trade promoters suggest it creates employment, helps poorer countries develop and promotes democracy.

Some detractors of the agreement discount these claims, arguing that free trade arrangements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) have resulted in less employment and have done nothing to help countries like Mexico further develop. These kinds of arguments are often the result of misinformation and fear of changing the status quo. While it may be true that some people were displaced from their jobs by NAFTA, on the whole employment did increase and Mexico's GDP has been experiencing strong growth over the last several years.

Perhaps the most significant concern is how these free trade agreements will affect a country's culture, its social services, and environment. Many opponents of the FTAA point to the provisions in Chapter 11 of NAFTA that protect investors against legislation that limits their profits, allowing them to sue the government that invokes these new regulations, suggesting that these provisions limit the ability of governments to set environmental standards. This may be a legitimate concern, as the Chapter 11 provisions have had some unforeseen consequences. This section of NAFTA was originally intended to protect investors from expropriation of private property; however, it has been used for completely different reasons. All three member countries have been involved in lawsuits that

The Chapter 11 provisions of NAFTA protecting investors against new regulations that limit their profits is one of the primary concerns of FTAA opponents

[1] The countries that would be covered by the FTAA are: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

put into question the desirability of these kinds of provisions. Examples include a California-based company's successful challenge of a Mexican municipality's refusal to grant a construction permit to build a toxic waste facility. Canada's ban of the gasoline additive MMT because of its toxicity was overturned due to a Chapter 11 complaint. In the US, a Canadian funeral chain is attempting to reverse a Mississippi jury's ruling of breech of contract. The company argues that rules requiring it to post a bond when filing an appeal, which are designed to prevent the company from liquidating its assets if an appeal was unsuccessful, amount to expropriation.

These cases are certainly causes for concern and point to the need for careful consideration of what is to be included in any agreement; however, this does not mean that the FTAA should be dismissed outright. Some detractors point to the draft of the agreement that was made public[2] as proof that their concerns are legitimate, since similar provisions to those in Chapter 11 are included. However, virtually the entire document is enclosed in square brackets indicating that no consensus has been reached on any of these issues. This means that the public can express their concerns to the negotiators and make it clear that these types of provisions should not be included, or, at least, should be clarified such that they cannot be used for unintended purposes as they have in the NAFTA.

Will Protectionism Derail the FTAA?

In economic theory at least, free trade is always a good thing, which is why there has been a rush in recent years to create new economic unions around the globe. Whether we like it or not, the world is becoming smaller every day as technology brings nations closer and creates a more global economy. The FTAA would create the largest economic union on the planet affecting approximately 650 million people, but that distinction would likely be short-lived. China and ten Southeast Asian nations recently agreed to create a free trade zone within ten years that would cover nearly 30 percent of the world's population.

Canada has been actively pursuing free trade agreements and in addition to NAFTA has bilateral agreements with Chile, Costa Rica and Israel. Just last month, Canada began talks on a proposed free trade agreement with the Andean countries of Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. This indicates recognition on the part of the federal government that Canada cannot afford to be left out of the free trade loop. If Canada stood by while other countries formed agreements it would have a seriously detrimental effect on Canada's trade.

In addition to NAFTA, Canada has free trade agreements with Chile, Costa Rica and Israel and is pursuing other agreements

[2] This draft document is available online at:
http://www.ftaa-alca.org/ftaadraft/eng/draft_e.asp

The Americans have also come to this realisation, which is why President Bush has been pushing for Fast Track legislation to give him the power to more easily negotiate free trade agreements. Basically, this legislation, renamed Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), will limit the Congress and Senate's input to a simple "yes" or "no" vote on the trade agreement. President Bush feels this agreement is crucial if there are any hopes of ever achieving the FTAA.

President Bush is hoping that Trade Promotion Authority will hasten the negotiations for the FTAA

This legislation did not come without a price, however. Critics suggest that in order to secure the TPA, the President had to offer some political payoffs, some of which were, ironically, of a protectionist nature.

The example of this most familiar to Canadians is the imposition of duties on Canadian softwood lumber. The US imposed duties averaging 27.2% on imports of Canadian softwood lumber in May. Since then, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has made two rulings in Canada's favour. In one ruling the WTO found that Canadian provincial stumpage programs are not equivalent to subsidies and that American preliminary duties on Canadian softwood imports were in violation of international trade rules. In another ruling, the WTO found that the so-called "Byrd amendment," which directed the receipts of anti-dumping tariffs to go to the companies allegedly affected by the dumping, to be inconsistent with international trade rules. Despite these rulings, the Americans are persisting with the tariffs.

Another trade action that sparked outrage in Europe and Japan, in particular, was the American imposition of tariffs on steel. This action may have backfired on the US, to some extent, as domestic manufacturers are suffering. The high tariffs have led to a significant drop in imports and combined with earlier closures of steel mills in the US, this has tightened supply considerably. As a result, prices have shot up and users of steel are facing higher input costs and potential layoffs, as well as losing market share to foreign competitors.

Despite its stated commitment to free trade, the United States has recently embraced several measures of protectionism

One action that has the potential for worldwide repercussions is the farm bill legislation enacted by the US. The legislation guarantees American farmers a minimum price for certain crops. This means that the farmer can sell the crops at whatever price the market will yield, then the government will kick in the difference. The consequence of this bill will likely be increased production by US farmers, thereby flooding the market with cheap grain and further reducing prices. This could seriously affect the Canadian agricultural industry, as well as that of other countries around the world.[3]

[3] It should be noted that Canada is not entirely innocent with regard to agricultural subsidies. The WTO recently deemed Canadian dairy subsidies to be inconsistent with WTO rules and the US is threatening to bring a challenge before the WTO alleging unfair trading practises by the Canadian Wheat Board.

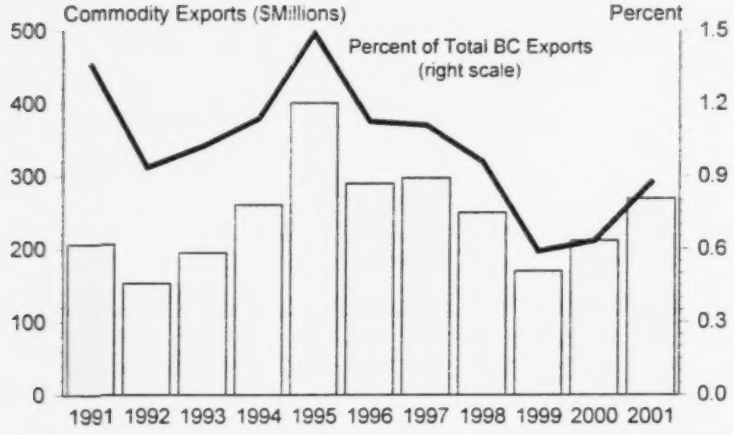
Although these measures may have ultimately helped get the TPA passed, they may have harmed the United States' credibility with regard to free trade negotiations and could seriously hamper efforts to negotiate the FTAA. For this reason, it may be wise for Canada to pursue agreements on its own as it is doing with the Andean community.

What would the FTAA mean for British Columbia?

When NAFTA was signed British Columbia's trade patterns were forever altered. It is doubtful that the FTAA will have as profound an impact as did NAFTA, but it will definitely offer new opportunities for BC investors and exporters, as well as consumers. On the other hand, BC companies may face increased competition from other members of the FTAA.

Over the last decade, the share of BC origin exports shipped to countries involved in the FTAA negotiations (excluding Mexico and the United States) has ranged from about 0.7% to 1.7%. In 2001, just under $350 million worth of goods were shipped to these countries. By comparison, the United States was the destination for $21.4 billion worth of goods; almost 50 times the amount shipped to all other FTAA destinations, including Mexico, combined.

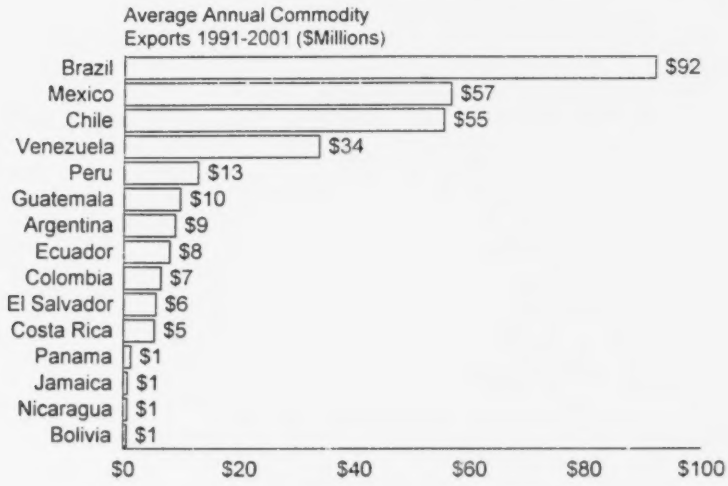
The non-NAFTA FTAA countries have been a relatively insignificant destination for BC origin exports



To date, the FTAA countries outside of NAFTA have been a relatively insignificant destination for BC goods

The United States is by far the most significant destination for BC origin exports with almost 70% of all product exports from BC shipped to the US in 2001. The next most significant destination for BC goods within the FTAA group of countries is Brazil, followed by Mexico and Chile, with which Canada already has free trade agreements.

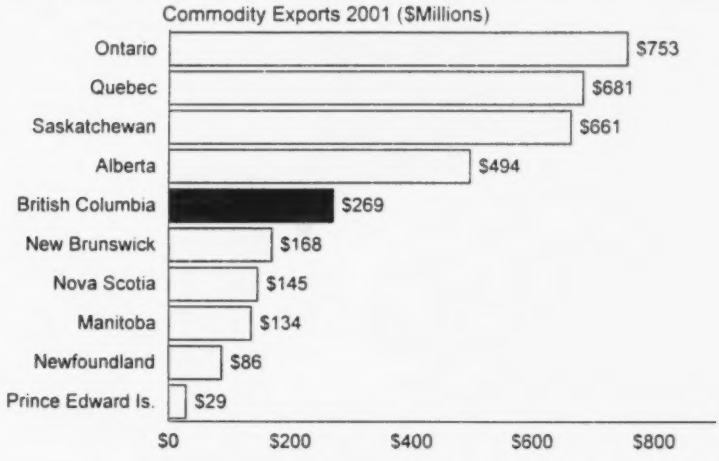
Excluding the United States, Brazil is currently the most significant FTAA destination for BC origin exports



After the United States, Brazil leads the way as the most significant destination among FTAA nations for BC origin exports

British Columbia's top commodity exports to the non-NAFTA FTAA countries tend to be resource-based goods. Pulp and paper products and coal were the top exports to these destinations in 2001. BC shipped $89.5 million worth of pulp and paper and $80.6 million of coal to countries within the FTAA (excluding Mexico and US), that combined to make up 63% of the value of all goods exported to these countries in 2001.

British Columbia is ranked fifth in exports to potential FTAA member countries (excluding Mexico and the United States)



BC is in the middle of the pack with respect to provincial ranking of exports to non-NAFTA FTAA countries

British Columbia was ranked fifth among the provinces in shipments to FTAA countries outside the NAFTA agreement in 2001. Ontario led the way, exporting mainly machinery, equipment and vehicles. Quebec's substantial paper exports helped give it a second place ranking. Saskatchewan and

Alberta were the other two provinces ranked ahead of BC. Wheat was the most significant commodity shipped from these provinces, although fertiliser (potash) was also very significant for Saskatchewan.

The figures quoted above for BC may not be very impressive and this raises the question of whether or not the FTAA would have much of an effect on the province. Some might argue that it could hurt BC because it will open the door to other nations to compete on equal footing with BC in the United States. This is unlikely because, for the most part, resource-based goods already have low US tariffs on them, such that BC companies have been competing in a global arena with regard to these products for some time. Also, for secondary manufactured goods, BC companies have already had to adjust to competing head to head with established American competitors and low-wage Mexican producers since the signing of NAFTA. They should be well prepared to face the challenge of duty-free competition from South and Central American manufacturers.

The FTAA may not have a dramatic effect on BC exports, but it could have some important benefits

While the FTAA may not suddenly cause a shift in BC commodity exports to South and Central American destinations, it could have some important benefits for BC companies. One of the most important advantages of a free trade deal with these countries is a new consistency to the rules governing trade. This will reduce the risk of doing business within these countries and will also make them more palatable destinations for Canadian investors. The agreement with Chile is a good illustration of how free trade can make foreign direct investment more attractive. Canada's direct investments in Chile have increased dramatically since the signing of the free trade agreement and with this investment, exports of services have also risen.

The FTAA will likely not result in dramatic changes to BC trade such as were experienced with NAFTA, but if Canada remains on the outside of a deal while others join in free trade, Canadian companies will be at a significant disadvantage.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

02-07 *FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?* (released September 2002)

02-06 *The Changing Face of BC Exports* (released August 2002)

02-05 *Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC* (released July 2002)

02-04 *Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico* (released June 2002)

02-03 *Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada* (released May 2002)

02-02 *The Threat of American Protectionism* (released April 2002)

02-01 *Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India* (released March 2002)

01-12 *Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?* (released February 2002)

01-11 *Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties* (released January 2002)

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products* (released December 2001)

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?* (released November 2001)

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* (released October 2001)

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released January 2000)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade* (released Dec. 2000)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released October 2000)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 2000)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products* (released June 2000)

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports* (released June 2000)

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999* (released April 2000)

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s* (released March 2000)

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global* (released February 2000)

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products* (released January 2000)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2001	2002	CHANGE 2001-02	1999	2000	2001
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	23,105	222,210	206,802	-6.9%	287,842	368,302	353,828
Germany	17,755	252,333	198,432	-21.4%	299,269	534,440	381,460
People's Republic of China	62,038	442,113	453,045	2.5%	590,758	736,251	758,152
Hong Kong	12,405	128,545	129,560	0.8%	255,961	249,245	207,984
Taiwan	25,523	197,970	169,638	-14.3%	363,782	397,217	310,829
Japan	325,075	2,490,684	2,028,119	-18.6%	4,396,634	4,812,011	3,986,362
South Korea	79,533	458,177	423,840	-7.5%	754,012	929,058	756,701
India	8,381	71,612	73,232	2.3%	57,542	87,163	99,923
Australia	15,666	87,962	89,992	2.3%	212,019	238,957	169,944
Mexico	4,655	46,655	30,506	-34.6%	42,050	57,694	80,379
United States	1,672,439	13,758,845	11,712,975	-14.9%	19,370,694	22,191,665	21,432,935
other	193,800	1,673,484	1,199,399	-28.3%	2,181,295	2,837,283	2,276,333
Total International Exports	**2,440,376**	**19,608,380**	**16,715,540**	**-14.8%**	**28,811,858**	**33,439,286**	**30,814,830**
1) Western Europe	150,983	1,386,137	1,082,314	-21.9%	1,921,166	2,597,924	2,143,375
2) Eastern Europe	7,282	16,030	32,121	100.4%	29,747	36,261	35,384
3) South East Asia	40,073	195,390	222,054	13.6%	393,289	595,247	322,183
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,246	21,570	21,123	-2.1%	45,103	56,383	39,945
5) South America	9,997	152,516	102,336	-32.9%	144,499	182,786	235,334
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,115	29,540	14,022	-52.5%	28,799	35,550	48,127
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	571,905	4,018,584	3,550,845	-11.6%	7,005,380	7,990,356	6,551,210
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	246,830	1,527,900	1,522,726	-0.3%	2,608,746	3,178,346	2,564,849
9) Middle East	5,223	85,590	76,458	-10.7%	134,725	157,916	119,686
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%		1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	0.7%	2.3%	1.2%		1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
People's Republic of China	2.5%	0.7%	2.7%		2.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Hong Kong	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%		1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Japan	13.3%	12.7%	12.1%		15.3%	14.4%	12.9%
South Korea	3.3%	2.3%	2.5%		2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
India	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Australia	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%		0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Mexico	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
United States	68.5%	70.2%	70.1%		67.2%	66.4%	69.6%
other	7.9%	8.5%	7.2%		7.6%	8.5%	7.4%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.2%	7.1%	6.5%		6.7%	7.8%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%		1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
5) South America	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%		0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.4%	20.5%	21.2%		24.3%	23.9%	21.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	10.1%	7.8%	9.1%		9.1%	9.5%	8.3%
9) Middle East	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%		0.5%	0.5%	0.4%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**730,456**	**5,567,288**	**5,644,026**	**1.4%**	**28.4%**	**33.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	474,753	3,954,433	3,922,076	-0.8%	20.2%	23.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	26,541	182,052	184,310	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Plywood (softwood)	17,821	125,536	130,179	3.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	82,271	582,821	567,598	-2.6%	3.0%	3.4%
other	129,071	722,447	839,863	16.3%	3.7%	5.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**417,778**	**3,326,215**	**2,772,631**	**-16.6%**	**17.0%**	**16.6%**
Pulp	242,354	2,032,918	1,593,301	-21.6%	10.4%	9.5%
Newsprint	41,861	433,679	335,381	-22.7%	2.2%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	119,540	782,726	758,292	-3.1%	4.0%	4.5%
other	14,023	76,892	85,657	11.4%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**125,122**	**765,359**	**761,380**	**-0.5%**	**3.9%**	**4.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	12,583	48,452	43,292	-10.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	25,904	165,454	113,425	-31.4%	0.8%	0.7%
other	86,634	551,454	604,663	9.6%	2.8%	3.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**103,688**	**605,496**	**607,182**	**0.3%**	**3.1%**	**3.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	21,951	84,914	95,892	12.9%	0.4%	0.6%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	27,930	183,926	192,688	4.8%	0.9%	1.2%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,389	34,411	23,815	-30.8%	0.2%	0.1%
other	49,419	302,245	294,787	-2.5%	1.5%	1.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**124,461**	**913,151**	**843,416**	**-7.6%**	**4.7%**	**5.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	34,722	308,905	204,704	-33.7%	1.6%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	12,065	27,541	40,665	47.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	40,128	323,035	258,391	-20.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Unwrought Zinc	28,634	160,737	189,502	17.9%	0.8%	1.1%
other	8,911	92,932	150,154	61.6%	0.5%	0.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**336,460**	**4,263,060**	**1,999,179**	**-53.1%**	**21.7%**	**12.0%**
Natural Gas	173,484	2,045,440	1,082,777	-47.1%	10.4%	6.5%
Coal	110,759	867,076	738,591	-14.8%	4.4%	4.4%
Electricity	39,166	1,268,917	117,745	-90.7%	6.5%	0.7%
other	13,050	81,627	60,066	-26.4%	0.4%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**268,191**	**2,111,764**	**1,962,911**	**-7.0%**	**10.8%**	**11.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	58,252	399,882	434,553	8.7%	2.0%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	43,804	383,583	310,925	-18.9%	2.0%	1.9%
other	166,135	1,328,299	1,217,433	-8.3%	6.8%	7.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,216**	**250,188**	**272,370**	**8.9%**	**1.3%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**20,623**	**135,298**	**111,679**	**-17.5%**	**0.7%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**272,381**	**1,670,560**	**1,740,766**	**4.2%**	**8.5%**	**10.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	2,440,376	19,608,380	16,715,540	-14.8%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q2 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**540,430**	**4,212,380**	**4,431,855**	**5.2%**	**30.6%**	**37.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	340,548	2,903,796	3,046,777	4.9%	21.1%	26.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,890	178,165	181,830	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Plywood (softwood)	13,437	76,918	98,406	27.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	68,652	490,313	470,899	-4.0%	3.6%	4.0%
other	91,902	563,189	633,943	12.6%	4.1%	5.4%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**190,589**	**1,477,512**	**1,281,027**	**-13.3%**	**10.7%**	**10.9%**
Pulp	55,250	496,352	349,908	-29.5%	3.6%	3.0%
Newsprint	30,811	281,503	236,615	-15.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	92,433	632,198	620,109	-1.9%	4.6%	5.3%
other	12,094	67,459	74,395	10.3%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**98,226**	**543,323**	**564,766**	**3.9%**	**3.9%**	**4.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	11,312	39,112	34,608	-11.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	25,583	134,444	106,463	-20.8%	1.0%	0.9%
other	61,331	369,768	423,694	14.6%	2.7%	3.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**69,583**	**366,107**	**412,569**	**12.7%**	**2.7%**	**3.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	14,920	57,892	69,191	19.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	25,841	154,309	184,757	19.7%	1.1%	1.6%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	116	4,327	958	-77.9%	0.0%	0.0%
other	28,705	149,579	157,663	5.4%	1.1%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**35,855**	**248,965**	**262,276**	**5.3%**	**1.8%**	**2.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	1,257	8,084	11,516	42.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	126	3,624	3,604	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	4,198	62,395	51,372	-17.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	22,763	130,512	148,552	13.8%	0.9%	1.3%
other	7,511	44,350	47,232	6.5%	0.3%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**234,093**	**3,455,514**	**1,333,808**	**-61.4%**	**25.1%**	**11.4%**
Natural Gas	173,484	2,045,440	1,082,777	-47.1%	14.9%	9.2%
Coal	8,476	61,495	73,902	20.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Electricity	39,166	1,268,917	117,745	-90.7%	9.2%	1.0%
other	12,968	79,662	59,384	-25.5%	0.6%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**223,210**	**1,721,303**	**1,657,626**	**-3.7%**	**12.5%**	**14.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	55,324	377,669	404,690	7.2%	2.7%	3.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	31,648	294,053	236,563	-19.6%	2.1%	2.0%
other	136,238	1,049,581	1,016,372	-3.2%	7.6%	8.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**39,118**	**235,324**	**258,329**	**9.8%**	**1.7%**	**2.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**20,077**	**130,453**	**106,941**	**-18.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.9%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**221,259**	**1,367,964**	**1,403,779**	**2.6%**	**9.9%**	**12.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	1,672,439	13,758,845	11,712,975	-14.9%	100.0%	100.0%

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**143,868**	**1,094,345**	**897,104**	**-18.0%**	**43.9%**	**44.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	94,731	832,201	610,496	-26.6%	33.4%	30.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	1	78	132	68.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	3,746	39,252	25,320	-35.5%	1.6%	1.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	11,803	81,457	81,626	0.2%	3.3%	4.0%
other	33,586	141,357	179,531	27.0%	5.7%	8.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**36,024**	**363,806**	**240,252**	**-34.0%**	**14.6%**	**11.8%**
Pulp	23,727	253,992	154,570	-39.1%	10.2%	7.6%
Newsprint	10,638	97,964	76,179	-22.2%	3.9%	3.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,354	10,925	8,119	-25.7%	0.4%	0.4%
other	306	926	1,384	49.5%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**11,843**	**85,285**	**67,668**	**-20.7%**	**3.4%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	640	5,469	4,684	-14.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	84	434	680	56.7%	0.0%	0.0%
other	11,118	79,381	62,304	-21.5%	3.2%	3.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**20,386**	**152,330**	**119,491**	**-21.6%**	**6.1%**	**5.9%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,255	19,897	18,293	-8.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,232	17,681	4,196	-76.3%	0.7%	0.2%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	450	1,729	793	-54.2%	0.1%	0.0%
other	14,449	113,023	96,210	-14.9%	4.5%	4.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**37,546**	**395,448**	**309,966**	**-21.6%**	**15.9%**	**15.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	9,667	183,082	84,589	-53.8%	7.4%	4.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	5,505	9,827	17,415	77.2%	0.4%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	21,814	153,499	124,356	-19.0%	6.2%	6.1%
Unwrought Zinc	59	5,574	1,215	-78.2%	0.2%	0.1%
other	501	43,466	82,391	89.6%	1.7%	4.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**44,830**	**289,064**	**249,201**	**-13.8%**	**11.6%**	**12.3%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	44,778	288,073	248,837	-13.6%	11.6%	12.3%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	51	991	364	-63.3%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,116**	**47,626**	**45,111**	**-5.3%**	**1.9%**	**2.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	874	3,538	3,312	-6.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,871	24,122	22,390	-7.2%	1.0%	1.1%
other	2,371	19,966	19,409	-2.8%	0.8%	1.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**273**	**7,491**	**1,199**	**-84.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**270**	**2,603**	**1,211**	**-53.5%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**22,919**	**52,686**	**96,914**	**83.9%**	**2.1%**	**4.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	325,075	2,490,684	2,028,119	-18.6%	100.0%	100.0%

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**20,045**	**133,542**	**135,316**	**1.3%**	**9.8%**	**12.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,443	113,788	123,905	8.9%	8.3%	11.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	436	2,615	1,176	-55.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	607	8,970	5,944	-33.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	495	5,713	2,952	-48.3%	0.4%	0.3%
other	64	2,454	1,339	-45.5%	0.2%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**68,939**	**736,852**	**531,970**	**-27.8%**	**53.8%**	**50.2%**
Pulp	66,521	700,117	511,438	-26.9%	51.2%	48.2%
Newsprint	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,418	36,394	20,485	-43.7%	2.7%	1.9%
other	0	340	46	-86.4%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**1,236**	**22,346**	**16,466**	**-26.3%**	**1.6%**	**1.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	90	797	451	-43.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Vegetables	71	4,679	296	-93.7%	0.3%	0.0%
other	1,075	16,870	15,718	-6.8%	1.2%	1.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,483**	**26,572**	**22,070**	**-16.9%**	**1.9%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,143	3,606	4,590	27.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	518	14	-97.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,180	20,934	16,152	-22.8%	1.5%	1.5%
other	160	1,515	1,315	-13.2%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**4,904**	**9,105**	**17,570**	**93.0%**	**0.7%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,765	7,409	16,402	121.4%	0.5%	1.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	124	961	862	-10.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	15	735	306	-58.4%	0.1%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**33,143**	**239,911**	**206,445**	**-13.9%**	**17.5%**	**19.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	33,143	239,821	206,420	-13.9%	17.5%	19.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	90	25	-72.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**11,747**	**170,821**	**104,781**	**-38.7%**	**12.5%**	**9.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	205	1,769	3,756	112.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,717	21,501	23,296	8.3%	1.6%	2.2%
other	7,826	147,551	77,729	-47.3%	10.8%	7.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**386**	**2,666**	**3,215**	**20.6%**	**0.2%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**110**	**850**	**1,683**	**98.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,326**	**25,705**	**20,623**	**-19.8%**	**1.9%**	**1.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**148,319**	**1,368,371**	**1,060,139**	**-22.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 99, Rev 1 00, Rev Q2 01)

Source: Statistics Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
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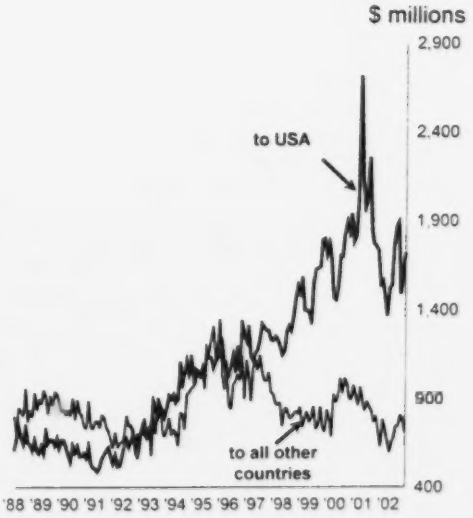
Exports ◆ August 2002

- Through the first eight months of 2002, the value of BC origin exports is over 13% lower than the level posted in the same period of 2001. The energy spike recorded early in 2001 continues to affect year-over-year comparisons. The value of exports of both natural gas (-45%) and electricity (-89%) has dropped sharply due to the return to more normal prices.
- Coal exports are down almost 16% year-to-date, but unlike natural gas and electricity it is not prices that are driving the decline, but rather quantities. There has been 4.2 million metric tonnes less of coal shipped so far in 2002 compared to the same period in 2001, a drop of 26%.
- Shipments of softwood lumber to the United States are still up 1% year-to-date, despite the imposition of an average combined countervailing and anti-dumping duty of 27.2%. However, the duties have resulted in a significant drop in lumber exports to the US over the last few months.
- Japan's economy is starting a slow process toward recovery, which bodes well for future British Columbia exports. However, year-to-date the value of exports to Japan is down over 15% from the January to August period of 2001.
- The value of pulp and paper exports is almost 15% lower in the first eight months of 2002 compared to the same period last year. Shipments to the United States are 11% off last year's pace, while exports to Japan have fallen by 33% and the European Union has taken in 26% less than in the same period in 2001.
- Exports of machinery and equipment are down over 6% from the January to August period in 2001. Shipments to the European Union have dropped 37%, while exports to the United States are 4% lower.
- British Columbia origin exports to both of Canada's NAFTA partners have fallen year-to-date compared to 2001. Shipments to Mexico have dropped 30%, while exports to the United States are 14% lower. The drop in shipments to the United States is due mostly to the fall in prices for electricity and natural gas.

Lower prices for energy continue to affect year-over-year growth figures for exports



Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping

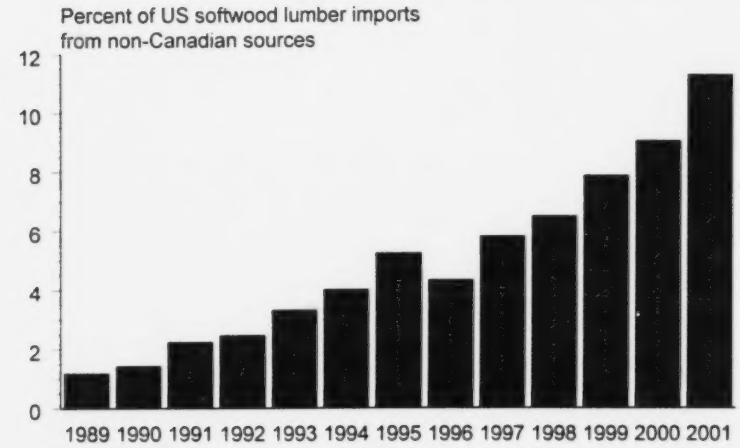
Softwood lumber production is an important component of Canada's economy, and this is even more true for British Columbia, in particular. According to data from Statistics Canada, British Columbia produced almost 12.8 billion board feet of softwood lumber in 2001, almost twice that of Quebec (6.4 billion board feet), the second most significant producer in Canada. Of the lumber produced in BC, 9.2 billion board feet, or approximately 72%, was shipped to the United States. This is almost half the total Canadian exports of lumber to the US. This data makes it clear that the province with the most to lose from the dispute with the United States is British Columbia.

While the short-term effects of the duties imposed by the United States on imports of Canadian lumber are causing serious hardship for Canadian companies and their employees, the long-term fallout may be just as critical. Canada has already won some of its appeals to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), indicating that the Americans may eventually be forced to lift the tariffs on Canadian lumber. However, it is possible that Canada will have permanently lost a portion of its market share by that time. Countries in Western Europe are aggressively pursuing a position in the American marketplace and early indications are that they are having some success. If this continues, it could impact not only Canada's forest industry, but the American industry as well. Not only could other countries pick up the slack left by a reduction in shipments of lumber from Canada, but also the American lumber lobby would be powerless to prevent it. According to US law, it cannot implement a trade sanction against another country until their market share exceeds three percent. While the share for Western Europe as a whole exceeds three percent, so far this is not the case for any single country within the region.

The term **Softwood lumber** *used in this report is consistent with the goods involved in the American trade action against Canada. The Canadian export classification codes comprising this definition are 4407.10, 4409.1011, 4409.1019, 4409.1091 and 4409.1099. The corresponding American import classification codes are 4407.10, 4409.1010 and 4409.1020.*

The 4407.10 category is standard sawn or chipped lumber, while the 4409.10 categories include lumber that has had slightly more processing, including siding, flooring and other wood continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces.

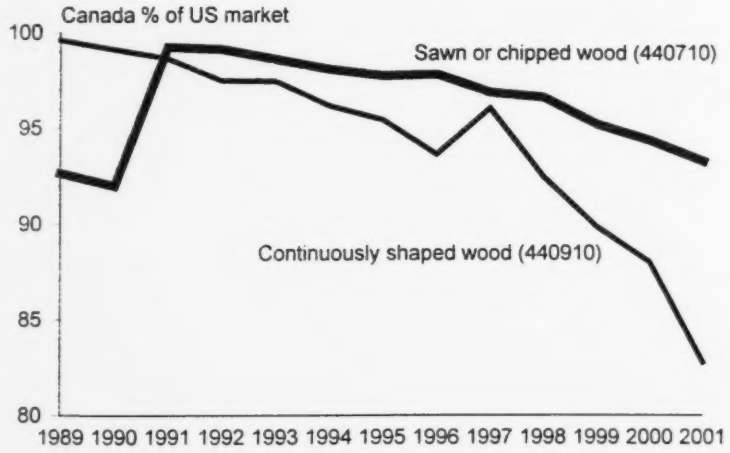
Canada's market share of US softwood lumber imports is declining



Countries in Europe and South America are starting to erode Canada's market share of US imports of softwood lumber

As can be seen from the preceding chart, Canada's share of US imports of softwood lumber has been in decline for over a decade. However, the percent of lumber imported into the US from non-Canadian sources has more than doubled since 1996 when Canada and the US signed the Softwood Lumber Agreement, which has since expired. The falling share is not only true for the dollar value, but for quantities as well. After shooting up from about 92-93% to over 99% in 1991, the Canadian share of volume of sawn or chipped wood (HS code 440710) sent to the US has continually slipped over the last decade such that it now has dropped back down to 93%. For continuously shaped wood, such as siding and flooring (HS code 440910), the drop has been even more dramatic. From almost 100% in 1989, Canada's share has fallen to just under 83% in 2001. In 1989 volumes of sawn or chipped wood exported to the US were only slightly higher than those of siding, flooring, etc. However, by 2001 there was almost three times as much wood from the sawn or chipped wood class shipped to the US compared to wood within the continuously shaped wood category.

Canada is losing some of its dominance on volumes of softwood lumber shipped to the United States



Share of exports to the US by volume of continuously shaped wood has dropped from almost 100% in 1989 to less than 83% in 2001

The drop in share of sawn or chipped wood is of far less concern than the continuously shaped variety. Despite the drop in share of exports of sawn or chipped wood to the US, volumes climbed about 34% from 1989 to 2001. The falling share may be a reflection of Canada having reached its production ceiling while demand in the US continues to increase, forcing the Americans to look to other sources. However, for siding, flooring and other continuously shaped wood, volumes in 2001 are about half what they were in 1989.

Volumes of sawn or chipped wood exported to the US are up despite a reduced market share, but volumes of siding, flooring and other continuously shaped wood are half what they were a decade earlier

Losing market share in the United States is of particular concern because the Americans are increasing their share of value of world imports of softwood lumber. In 1990, the US imported only 18% of the value of the world's softwood lumber, compared to 51% for Western Europe. By 2000, the US was taking in 32% and Western Europe's share was down to 34%.[1] However, it should be noted that Canada's share of the value of total world exports of softwood lumber increased over this period from 27% to 35%. At the same time, Western Europe went from shipping 32% of the world's softwood lumber exports to only 22%. It used to be the case that Western European countries shipped their lumber mainly to other countries in Western Europe. In 1990, 88% of softwood lumber shipments from Western Europe were destined for other Western European countries, while exports to the US and Japan were negligible. By 2000, Western Europe was making inroads into Canada's traditional markets of the United States and Japan, with 3.5% of its exports of softwood lumber headed to the US and 6.9% shipped to Japan. So although Canada's share increased over the last decade, Western Europe is poised to reclaim a significant portion of the world's softwood lumber market.

Over the last decade, Western Europe's share of softwood lumber exports to the world has declined, but now they are shipping more to markets that were traditionally served by Canada

The dispute with the United States has underlined Canada's dependence on that country as a market for softwood lumber, and the potential competition from other countries, particularly in Western Europe, could prove detrimental to the Canadian industry. The ongoing squabbles between the US and Canada over softwood lumber have had a definite impact on the marketplace and British Columbia has had to bear the brunt of it.

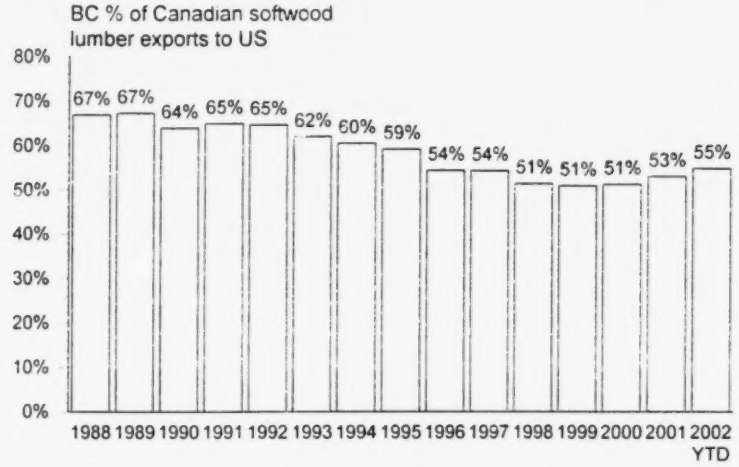
The 1996 Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA) between Canada and the United States established quotas on how much lumber each province could ship to the United States in one year. Any lumber shipped in excess of the quota was assessed a steep export fee. The provinces covered under the agreement were BC, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, while the other provinces and territories had no restrictions on the amount of softwood lumber they could ship to the US. Quotas were set based on exports to the United States just prior to the agreement. Since many coastal BC forest companies (and some based in the interior) relied heavily on trade with Asian countries, particularly Japan, they were allocated very little US quota. When the economic crisis hit these Asian markets and demand for softwood lumber consequently collapsed, the coastal mills did not have the opportunity to shift their sales to the United States because they did not have the quota to do so. This, combined with the fact that provinces not covered by the agreement had no restrictions on exports to the US,

A lack of US quota left BC lumber producers with nowhere to go after Japan's economy faltered

[1] This is based on data from the World Trade database and includes mouldings and dowelling, which are not included in the definition of softwood lumber used elsewhere in this report. The most recent data available from this source is from 2000.

resulted in a decline in British Columbia's share of Canada's softwood lumber exports to the United States. Since the SLA expired in 2001, BC has regained some of this share.

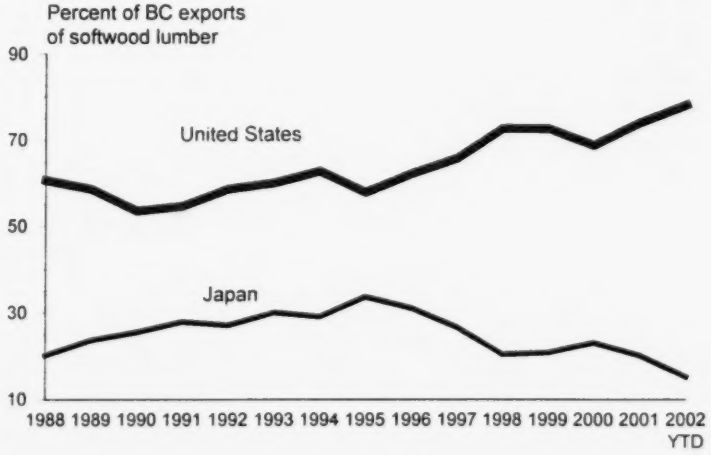
BC's share of Canada's softwood lumber exports to the US slipped during the years of the Softwood Lumber Agreement



The Softwood Lumber Agreement resulted in British Columbia losing a portion of its share of the US market for lumber

Despite the drop in share to the United States, BC is more dependent than ever on American customers for its softwood lumber. With economic problems in Japan leading to a reduced demand, BC has been shipping a larger proportion of its lumber to the United States.

Japan's economic difficulties have made BC even more dependent on the US as a destination for BC lumber



Japan's share of BC exports of softwood lumber declined with Japan's economic fortunes

If the Americans continue to apply substantial duties on Canadian lumber, Canada's market share could deteriorate further. Countries from Western Europe and South America, as well as other emerging markets like Russia, will have a price advantage. This could be devastating for British Columbia's forest

industry. The combined countervailing and anti-dumping duties averaging 27.2% came into effect May 22, 2002 and since that time BC exports of softwood lumber to the United States have plunged. Part of the reason for the drop is excess inventory that was built up in the two months preceding the imposition of the duties. Canadian companies took advantage of a loophole in American trade law that allowed for a short period of duty-free shipments and exported large quantities of wood to the US. Exports bounced back slightly in July, but were still well down from July of 2001 and the same is true for August.

Even if the United States eventually lifts the duties on Canadian lumber, it is not likely to happen any time soon and Canadian companies could fall by the wayside if they do not come up with a strategy to survive. If lumber producers in Western Europe, South America and elsewhere continue to chip away at Canada's share of the US market, Canada will have to find other outlets for its wood. Emerging economies like those in China and India are prime candidates to fill the void left by falling demand in the US. British Columbia has already increased its exports of softwood lumber to China four-fold in just the two years from 1999 to 2001 and year-to-date to August, shipments to India are already more than double what they were in all of 2001. However, even combined, these two countries take in less than half of one percent of all BC exports of softwood lumber. The United States will continue to be the number one destination for Canadian lumber, but diversification of markets should be good for Canada's forest companies, and may be necessary for them to survive.

Canadian companies may need to find new markets outside the United States if they are to prosper

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

02-08 *Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping* (released October 2002)

02-07 *FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?* (released September 2002)

02-06 *The Changing Face of BC Exports* (released August 2002)

02-05 *Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC* (released July 2002)

02-04 *Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico* (released June 2002)

02-03 *Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada* (released May 2002)

02-02 *The Threat of American Protectionism* (released April 2002)

02-01 *Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India* (released March 2002)

01-12 *Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?* (released February 2002)

01-11 *Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties* (released January 2002)

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products* (released December 2001)

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?* (released November 2001)

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* (released October 2001)

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released January 2000)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade* (released Dec. 2000)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released October 2000)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 2000)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products* (released June 2000)

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports* (released June 2000)

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999* (released April 2000)

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s* (released March 2000)

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global* (released February 2000)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2001	2002	CHANGE 2001-02	1999	2000	2001
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	23,782	249,328	230,779	-7.4%	287,842	368,302	353,828
Germany	19,395	278,734	218,152	-21.7%	299,269	534,440	381,460
People's Republic of China	46,382	506,532	499,911	-1.3%	590,758	736,251	758,152
Hong Kong	11,535	147,326	141,550	-3.9%	255,961	249,245	207,984
Taiwan	30,472	224,019	200,857	-10.3%	363,782	397,217	310,829
Japan	319,915	2,783,703	2,351,628	-15.5%	4,396,634	4,812,011	3,986,362
South Korea	68,761	528,453	492,882	-6.7%	754,012	929,058	756,701
India	7,848	77,471	81,113	4.7%	57,542	87,163	99,923
Australia	17,533	104,108	107,697	3.4%	212,019	238,957	169,944
Mexico	6,873	53,091	37,380	-29.6%	42,050	57,694	80,379
United States	1,712,034	15,488,215	13,386,392	-13.6%	19,370,694	22,191,665	21,432,935
other	159,982	1,865,870	1,361,158	-27.0%	2,181,295	2,837,283	2,276,333
Total International Exports	**2,424,514**	**22,057,524**	**19,109,501**	**-13.4%**	**28,811,858**	**33,439,286**	**30,814,830**
1) Western Europe	114,195	1,541,929	1,197,702	-22.3%	1,921,166	2,597,924	2,143,375
2) Eastern Europe	4,607	19,654	36,831	87.4%	29,747	36,261	35,384
3) South East Asia	37,339	218,090	259,920	19.2%	393,289	595,247	322,183
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	1,778	26,062	22,956	-11.9%	45,103	56,383	39,945
5) South America	10,838	171,708	113,255	-34.0%	144,499	182,786	235,334
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,648	33,371	16,679	-50.0%	28,799	35,550	48,127
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	535,283	4,535,761	4,092,477	-9.8%	7,005,380	7,990,356	6,551,210
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	215,368	1,752,058	1,740,849	-0.6%	2,608,746	3,178,346	2,564,849
9) Middle East	26,939	87,939	103,637	17.9%	134,725	157,916	119,686
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%		1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	0.8%	2.3%	1.1%		1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
People's Republic of China	1.9%	0.7%	2.6%		2.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Hong Kong	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%		1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Japan	13.2%	12.6%	12.3%		15.3%	14.4%	12.9%
South Korea	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%		2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
India	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Australia	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%		0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Mexico	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
United States	70.6%	70.2%	70.1%		67.2%	66.4%	69.6%
other	6.6%	8.5%	7.1%		7.6%	8.5%	7.4%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	4.7%	7.0%	6.3%		6.7%	7.8%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%		1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
5) South America	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%		0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	22.1%	20.6%	21.4%		24.3%	23.9%	21.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	8.9%	7.9%	9.1%		9.1%	9.5%	8.3%
9) Middle East	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%		0.5%	0.5%	0.4%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**751,206**	**6,414,627**	**6,399,304**	**-0.2%**	**29.1%**	**33.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	501,446	4,535,518	4,427,539	-2.4%	20.6%	23.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,994	217,175	210,304	-3.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Plywood (softwood)	18,760	148,142	148,939	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	83,905	665,800	651,633	-2.1%	3.0%	3.4%
other	121,102	847,992	960,889	13.3%	3.8%	5.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**413,475**	**3,726,008**	**3,186,200**	**-14.5%**	**16.9%**	**16.7%**
Pulp	227,586	2,256,233	1,820,887	-19.3%	10.2%	9.5%
Newsprint	47,119	489,628	382,499	-21.9%	2.2%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	124,759	893,073	883,134	-1.1%	4.0%	4.6%
other	14,011	87,073	99,680	14.5%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**155,280**	**902,962**	**917,687**	**1.6%**	**4.1%**	**4.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	39,459	75,126	83,063	10.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Vegetables	23,348	193,261	136,778	-29.2%	0.9%	0.7%
other	92,472	634,576	697,846	10.0%	2.9%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**104,318**	**688,672**	**712,083**	**3.4%**	**3.1%**	**3.7%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	28,961	98,136	125,192	27.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	32,772	213,221	225,629	5.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	6,198	39,909	30,012	-24.8%	0.2%	0.2%
other	36,388	337,406	331,250	-1.8%	1.5%	1.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**88,766**	**997,829**	**932,204**	**-6.6%**	**4.5%**	**4.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	27,177	342,161	233,735	-31.7%	1.6%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	6,749	31,559	47,414	50.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	35,044	362,153	293,435	-19.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Unwrought Zinc	15,595	167,423	205,097	22.5%	0.8%	1.1%
other	4,201	94,533	152,523	61.3%	0.4%	0.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**302,383**	**4,572,815**	**2,267,244**	**-50.4%**	**20.7%**	**11.9%**
Natural Gas	165,788	2,194,565	1,212,186	-44.8%	9.9%	6.3%
Coal	95,260	988,064	833,850	-15.6%	4.5%	4.4%
Electricity	25,247	1,301,007	142,992	-89.0%	5.9%	0.7%
other	16,089	89,179	78,216	-12.3%	0.4%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**278,484**	**2,391,659**	**2,238,306**	**-6.4%**	**10.8%**	**11.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	59,239	449,295	493,638	9.9%	2.0%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	44,574	438,479	355,392	-18.9%	2.0%	1.9%
other	174,671	1,503,885	1,389,275	-7.6%	6.8%	7.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**43,756**	**288,938**	**316,263**	**9.5%**	**1.3%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**19,375**	**163,395**	**131,272**	**-19.7%**	**0.7%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**267,472**	**1,910,617**	**2,008,938**	**5.1%**	**8.7%**	**10.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,424,514**	**22,057,524**	**19,109,501**	**-13.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q2 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**554,031**	**4,891,090**	**4,986,025**	**1.9%**	**31.6%**	**37.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	354,742	3,368,142	3,401,604	1.0%	21.7%	25.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,509	212,716	207,339	-2.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Plywood (softwood)	14,399	94,617	112,805	19.2%	0.6%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	70,252	558,726	541,281	-3.1%	3.6%	4.0%
other	89,129	656,889	722,997	10.1%	4.2%	5.4%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**205,517**	**1,670,027**	**1,486,584**	**-11.0%**	**10.8%**	**11.1%**
Pulp	53,956	545,734	403,864	-26.0%	3.5%	3.0%
Newsprint	39,377	321,388	275,992	-14.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	100,252	725,918	720,393	-0.8%	4.7%	5.4%
other	11,931	76,988	86,335	12.1%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**127,961**	**645,096**	**692,838**	**7.4%**	**4.2%**	**5.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	34,268	64,136	68,930	7.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Vegetables	22,856	161,516	129,319	-19.9%	1.0%	1.0%
other	70,837	419,444	494,589	17.9%	2.7%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**71,131**	**426,506**	**483,708**	**13.4%**	**2.8%**	**3.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	17,879	68,261	87,126	27.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	26,459	176,884	211,216	19.4%	1.1%	1.6%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	426	4,966	1,384	-72.1%	0.0%	0.0%
other	26,366	176,395	183,981	4.3%	1.1%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**19,444**	**256,718**	**281,720**	**9.7%**	**1.7%**	**2.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	11,596	11,516	-0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	0	4,014	3,604	-10.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,413	65,328	56,785	-13.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	10,853	130,608	159,405	22.0%	0.8%	1.2%
other	3,179	45,171	50,411	11.6%	0.3%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**218,323**	**3,658,903**	**1,517,725**	**-58.5%**	**23.6%**	**11.3%**
Natural Gas	165,788	2,194,565	1,212,186	-44.8%	14.2%	9.1%
Coal	11,252	76,243	85,154	11.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Electricity	25,247	1,301,007	142,992	-89.0%	8.4%	1.1%
other	16,037	87,088	77,394	-11.1%	0.6%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**235,506**	**1,960,842**	**1,888,444**	**-3.7%**	**12.7%**	**14.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	54,039	425,166	458,291	7.8%	2.7%	3.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	34,622	343,879	270,727	-21.3%	2.2%	2.0%
other	146,845	1,191,797	1,159,426	-2.7%	7.7%	8.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,434**	**271,642**	**299,768**	**10.4%**	**1.8%**	**2.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**18,408**	**157,210**	**125,470**	**-20.2%**	**1.0%**	**0.9%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	220,280	1,550,181	1,624,108	4.8%	10.0%	12.1%
GRAND TOTAL	1,712,034	15,488,215	13,386,392	-13.6%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 2 99, Rev 1 00, Rev Q2 01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**153,529**	**1,226,004**	**1,053,240**	**-14.1%**	**44.0%**	**44.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	109,870	919,192	722,972	-21.3%	33.0%	30.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	17	78	148	89.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	3,899	42,910	29,220	-31.9%	1.5%	1.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	12,602	93,913	94,228	0.3%	3.4%	4.0%
other	27,140	169,912	206,671	21.6%	6.1%	8.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**30,291**	**404,966**	**270,543**	**-33.2%**	**14.5%**	**11.5%**
Pulp	22,868	280,260	177,438	-36.7%	10.1%	7.5%
Newsprint	5,395	109,992	81,573	-25.8%	4.0%	3.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,744	13,734	9,863	-28.2%	0.5%	0.4%
other	284	980	1,669	70.3%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**9,981**	**100,229**	**78,098**	**-22.1%**	**3.6%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	2,126	6,492	6,822	5.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	106	456	791	73.6%	0.0%	0.0%
other	7,749	93,281	70,486	-24.4%	3.4%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**22,108**	**165,700**	**141,720**	**-14.5%**	**6.0%**	**6.0%**
Whole Fish:Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	9,609	21,850	27,980	28.1%	0.8%	1.2%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	5,785	23,382	10,023	-57.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	763	2,223	1,555	-30.0%	0.1%	0.1%
other	5,952	118,245	102,161	-13.6%	4.2%	4.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**42,275**	**433,301**	**352,241**	**-18.7%**	**15.6%**	**15.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	19,811	196,736	106,254	-46.0%	7.1%	4.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,690	11,318	22,106	95.3%	0.4%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	17,400	175,661	141,756	-19.3%	6.3%	6.0%
Unwrought Zinc	31	5,666	1,246	-78.0%	0.2%	0.1%
other	343	43,920	80,880	84.2%	1.6%	3.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**36,226**	**329,727**	**285,490**	**-13.4%**	**11.8%**	**12.1%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	36,194	328,674	285,031	-13.3%	11.8%	12.1%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	32	1,053	458	-56.5%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**6,600**	**50,190**	**51,921**	**3.4%**	**1.8%**	**2.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,106	4,011	4,418	10.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,908	24,286	25,298	4.2%	0.9%	1.1%
other	2,586	21,893	22,204	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**122**	**8,132**	**1,321**	**-83.8%**	**0.3%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**359**	**3,214**	**1,618**	**-49.6%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**18,422**	**62,241**	**115,436**	**85.5%**	**2.2%**	**4.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	319,915	2,783,703	2,351,628	-15.5%	100.0%	100.0%

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**16,771**	**151,338**	**152,138**	**0.5%**	**9.9%**	**13.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	15,809	129,155	139,765	8.2%	8.5%	11.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	156	2,874	1,332	-53.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	378	10,047	6,323	-37.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	352	6,737	3,304	-51.0%	0.4%	0.3%
other	76	2,525	1,415	-44.0%	0.2%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**65,168**	**806,482**	**597,141**	**-26.0%**	**53.0%**	**50.9%**
Pulp	60,026	768,745	571,464	-25.7%	50.5%	48.7%
Newsprint	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,877	37,381	25,362	-32.2%	2.5%	2.2%
other	266	355	315	-11.3%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,653**	**26,200**	**20,191**	**-22.9%**	**1.7%**	**1.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	2,201	984	2,719	176.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Vegetables	90	4,776	386	-91.9%	0.3%	0.0%
other	1,363	20,440	17,086	-16.4%	1.3%	1.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,615**	**31,265**	**26,891**	**-14.0%**	**2.1%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	981	3,918	5,776	47.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	712	14	-98.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,598	24,951	19,749	-20.8%	1.6%	1.7%
other	37	1,684	1,352	-19.8%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**2,273**	**10,831**	**19,843**	**83.2%**	**0.7%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	2,059	8,852	18,461	108.6%	0.6%	1.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	198	1,244	1,060	-14.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	16	735	322	-56.2%	0.0%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**2,238**	**273,685**	**208,683**	**-23.8%**	**18.0%**	**17.8%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	2,238	273,595	208,658	-23.7%	18.0%	17.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	90	25	-72.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**12,838**	**187,197**	**118,338**	**-36.8%**	**12.3%**	**10.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	174	1,873	4,101	118.9%	0.1%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,957	24,198	26,335	8.8%	1.6%	2.2%
other	9,707	161,126	87,901	-45.4%	10.6%	7.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**680**	**3,146**	**3,895**	**23.8%**	**0.2%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**391**	**1,186**	**2,117**	**78.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,030**	**30,235**	**23,734**	**-21.5%**	**2.0%**	**2.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**111,658**	**1,521,565**	**1,172,970**	**-22.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q2 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

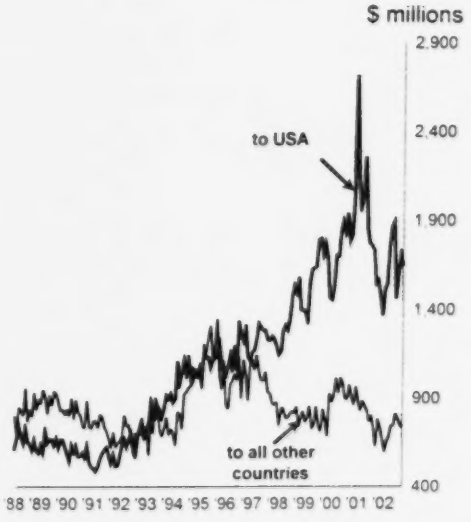
BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
Release: November 2002
Issue: 02-09

Exports ◆ September 2002

- The value of BC origin exports is down 11% in the first three quarters of 2002 compared to the same period last year. The spike in energy prices recorded early in 2001 continues to affect year-over-year comparisons. Both electricity (-86%) and natural gas (-43%) exports are well below last year's levels due to the return of prices to more normal levels.
- Exports of coal have also declined, but unlike natural gas and electricity it is not prices that are responsible for the drop, but rather quantities. There have been almost 4 million metric tonnes less of coal shipped so far in 2002 compared to the first three quarters of 2001, a drop of 23%.
- The value of shipments of softwood lumber to the United States has fallen 0.5% year-to-date compared to the same period in 2001. With the imposition of an average combined countervailing and anti-dumping duty of 27.2% on Canadian lumber exports to the United States, it is not surprising that there was a decline; however, it is surprising that the decline is due to a drop in price, not quantity. In fact, year-to-date, BC has shipped almost an additional 1.3 million cubic metres of softwood lumber to the US compared to the first three quarters of 2001. The reason for this apparent contradiction is that Canadian forest companies have made their operations more efficient by closing inefficient mills and running the others to capacity to achieve economies of scale. This has resulted in an increased flow of wood over the border and a drop in lumber prices as the market becomes saturated.
- The value of pulp and paper exports is 12% lower in the first three quarters of 2002 compared to the same period last year. Shipments to the United States are 9% off last year's pace, while exports to Japan have fallen by 29% and the European Union has taken in 24% less than in the same period in 2001.
- The value of BC origin exports to the European Union is down 21% year-to-date compared to the first three quarters of 2001. In addition to pulp and paper, shipments of machinery and equipment (-32%) and coal (-23%) are well off last year's pace.

Commodity prices continue to affect year-over-year comparisons of value of exports



Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade with the Dark Continent

International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew is leading a trade and investment mission to **Sub-Saharan Africa** this month. The Canadian contingent is visiting South Africa, Nigeria and Senegal in an effort to establish new business and trade relationships with Africa. Currently less than half of one percent of Canada's commodity exports end up in Africa. The same is true for British Columbia. This trade mission is designed to increase those numbers, while at the same time fulfilling Prime Minister Chrétien's commitment to support African development.

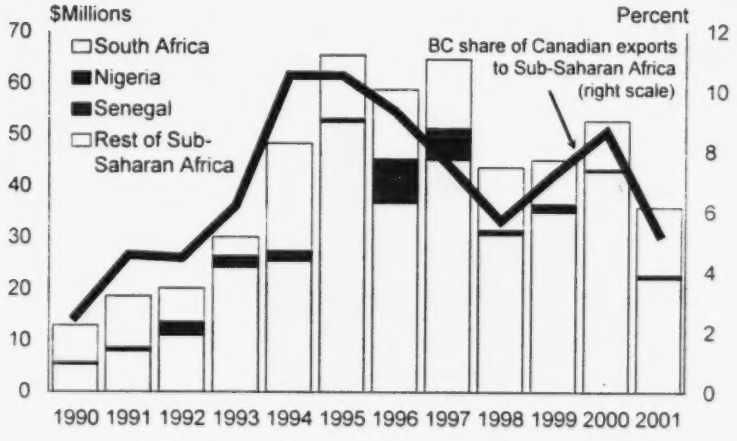
Africa is often overlooked as a potential place for investment opportunities, but according to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, it has been countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have led the world in economic growth over the last few years. Canadian products and services are well-suited to the needs of Africa, but Canada has relatively little involvement in trade and investment with African countries. Exceptions are in mining exploration and some other services like engineering where Canadian firms have a strong presence.

The most robust economy in Sub-Saharan Africa belongs to South Africa, which is the country with which Canada has the strongest links. Nigeria has an emerging economy and promises to be a leader in the region in years to come. Canadian companies hope to use their established roots in these countries to help penetrate other regions of the continent. For British Columbia, South Africa is by far the most significant Sub-Saharan African destination for its exports with, on average, more than two-thirds of BC origin commodity exports to the region destined for that country.

Sub-Saharan Africa *is comprised of all African countries south of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt*

"Helping Africa get on its feet is in our interest from the perspective of our common humanity, from the perspective of creating a more prosperous world with new markets, and it is profoundly in our self-interest from the point of view of our own security." – Prime Minister Jean Chrétien

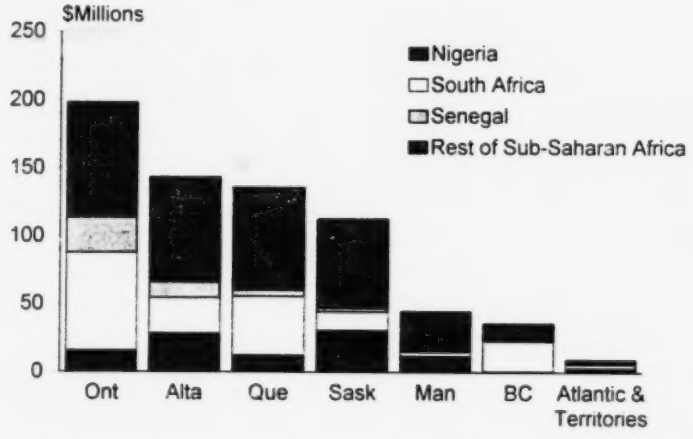
Most of British Columbia's exports to Sub-Saharan Africa are destined for South Africa



South Africa is the destination of the majority of BC origin commodity exports to Sub-Saharan Africa

Currently, British Columbia's commodity trade with Sub-Saharan Africa is fairly insignificant, with only $35.9 million worth exported to that region in 2001. That figure represents just over 5% of all Canadian exports to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2001 and ranks British Columbia sixth among the provinces ahead of only the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories. Ontario exported the greatest value of goods to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2001, with just under $200 million in exports.

British Columbia ranked sixth among the provinces for value of exports to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2001



BC exported just 5% of Canada's total exports to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2001 ranking it sixth among the provinces

Wheat is by far the most significant Canadian export to Sub-Saharan Africa, comprising almost a third of all Canadian exports to that region. Machinery and equipment, particularly related to agriculture, construction and transportation, is another significant export. Much of this originates in Ontario, although British Columbia also exports significant values of machinery and equipment, particularly that associated with the mining industry. One of Ontario's most significant exports is used clothing, presumably donated to aid Africa's poor.

In addition to machinery and equipment, the top exports from British Columbia are sulphur products and pulp. The sulphur products are critical components of many industrial processes in South Africa, such as mining, mineral and metal processing, pulp and paper manufacturing and water treatment. Just under 19% of British Columbia's exports to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2001 were comprised of sulphur products, all of which was destined for South Africa.

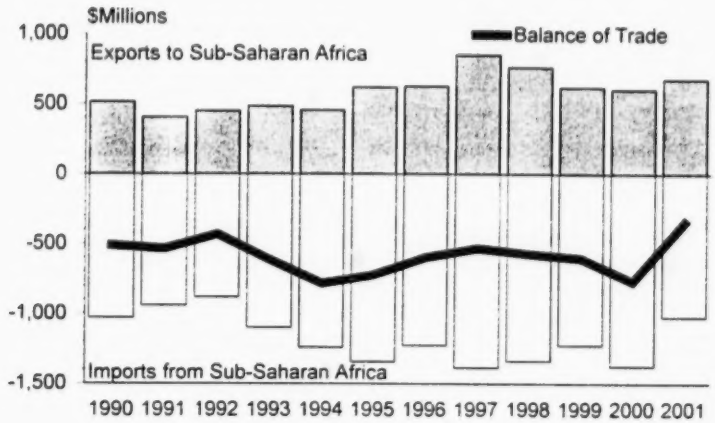
Machinery and equipment, sulphur and pulp are British Columbia's top exports to Sub-Saharan Africa

2001 Exports to Sub-Saharan Africa
- Selected Commodities -

	BC ($,000)	% of Total	Canada ($,000)	% of Total	BC Percent of Canadian Exports
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**863**	**2%**	**10,499**	**2%**	**8%**
Lumber (softwood)	374	1%	447	0%	84%
Cedar Shakes & Shingles	26	0%	26	0%	100%
Plywood (softwood)	0	0%	23	0%	0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	312	1%	3,713	1%	8%
Other	150	0%	6,234	1%	2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**4,324**	**12%**	**6,518**	**1%**	**66%**
Pulp	4,090	11%	4,090	1%	100%
Newsprint	0	0%	229	0%	0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	234	1%	1,612	0%	15%
Other	0	0%	586	0%	0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,034**	**8%**	**276,836**	**41%**	**1%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	0%	86	0%	0%
Vegetables	1,461	4%	12,402	2%	12%
Other	1,573	4%	264,347	39%	1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**45**	**0%**	**2,585**	**0%**	**2%**
Whole Fish; Fresh, Chld, Froz Exc Salmon	0	0%	1,305	0%	0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, Etc.	34	0%	34	0%	100%
Other Fish Products	11	0%	1,246	0%	1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**0**	**0%**	**3,202**	**0%**	**0%**
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0%	2,579	0%	0%
Other Metallic Mineral Products	0	0%	623	0%	0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**13**	**0%**	**1,058**	**0%**	**1%**
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**10,580**	**29%**	**218,878**	**32%**	**5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,942	5%	32,977	5%	6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	886	2%	50,838	7%	2%
Other	7,753	22%	135,063	20%	6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**22**	**0%**	**9,328**	**1%**	**0%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13**	**0%**	**372**	**0%**	**3%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**17,035**	**47%**	**151,260**	**22%**	**11%**
GRAND TOTAL	**35,931**	**100%**	**680,535**	**100%**	**5%**

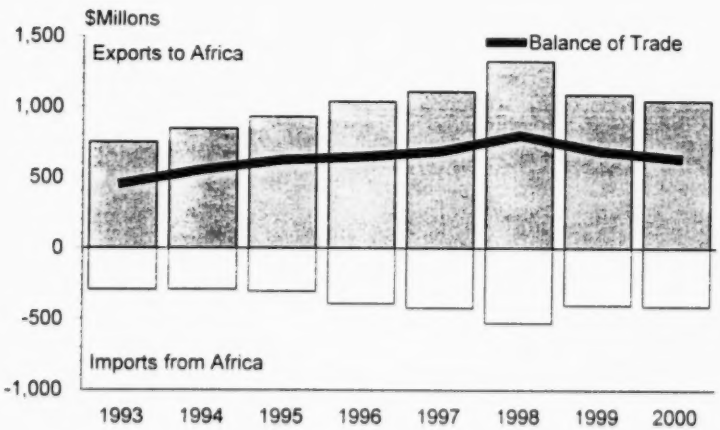
Canada imports far more goods from Sub-Saharan Africa than it exports to the region. These goods are comprised mainly of oil and mineral products, but some food products as well. Although Canada has a trade deficit in terms of commodities, this is not the case with regard to trade in services. Canada has a significant surplus in trade in services with Africa (although the data is for all of Africa and not just the Sub-Saharan portion, this surplus almost certainly exists with Sub-Saharan Africa as well). The majority of Canadian imports of services from Africa are related to travel and tourism.

Canada has a commodity trade deficit with Sub-Saharan Africa..



Canada imports more goods from Sub-Saharan Africa than it exports

...but has a surplus in trade in services with Africa*



Canada exports more services to Africa than it imports from the region

*Data for Sub-Saharan Africa in specific is not available

In the last couple of years, the federal government has been embarking on an increasing number of trade missions like this one to Sub-Saharan Africa as it recognises the increased globalisation that is occurring and the need to diversify Canada's trade relationships. The trade missions have been successful in bringing in billions of dollars in new deals and will likely continue to be a staple of Canada's foreign trade policy.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

02-09 *Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent* (released November 2002)

02-08 *Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping* (released October 2002)

02-07 *FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?* (released September 2002)

02-06 *The Changing Face of BC Exports* (released August 2002)

02-05 *Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC* (released July 2002)

02-04 *Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico* (released June 2002)

02-03 *Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada* (released May 2002)

02-02 *The Threat of American Protectionism* (released April 2002)

02-01 *Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India* (released March 2002)

01-12 *Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?* (released February 2002)

01-11 *Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties* (released January 2002)

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products* (released December 2001)

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?* (released November 2001)

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* (released October 2001)

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released January 2000)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade* (released Dec. 2000)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released October 2000)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 2000)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products* (released June 2000)

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports* (released June 2000)

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999* (released April 2000)

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s* (released March 2000)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2001	2002	CHANGE 2001-02	1999	2000	2001
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	34,009	274,092	266,019	-2.9%	287,842	368,302	353,838
Germany	26,275	299,879	244,603	-18.4%	299,269	534,440	381,460
People's Republic of China	52,726	550,241	558,661	1.5%	590,756	[illegible]	558,152
Hong Kong	14,213	161,211	156,105	-3.2%	255,961	249,245	[illegible]
Taiwan	31,221	236,460	234,980	-0.6%	363,782	397,217	310,829
Japan	302,582	3,067,035	2,691,288	-12.3%	4,396,634	4,812,011	3,986,734
South Korea	73,523	576,799	566,660	-1.8%	754,012	929,058	756,731
India	10,184	81,192	91,434	12.6%	57,542	87,163	99,923
Australia	19,258	115,869	127,458	10.0%	212,019	238,957	169,944
Mexico	7,111	54,503	44,081	-19.1%	42,050	57,694	80,379
United States	1,652,960	17,031,598	14,971,354	-12.1%	19,370,694	22,191,665	21,432,935
other	165,330	2,054,636	1,531,143	-25.5%	2,181,295	2,837,283	2,276,424
Total International Exports	**2,389,393**	**24,229,422**	**21,483,785**	**-11.3%**	**28,811,858**	**33,439,286**	**30,815,333**
1) Western Europe	147,431	1,693,158	1,348,821	-20.3%	1,921,166	2,597,924	2,143,385
2) Eastern Europe	2,125	24,330	39,171	61.0%	29,747	36,261	35,384
3) South East Asia	34,313	237,538	294,662	24.0%	393,289	595,247	322,183
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	4,073	29,262	26,898	-8.1%	45,103	56,383	39,990
5) South America	19,071	184,813	133,478	-27.8%	144,499	182,786	235,334
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	4,198	37,054	20,768	-44.0%	28,799	35,550	48,160
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	531,617	4,974,435	4,671,930	-6.1%	7,005,380	7,990,356	6,551,625
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	229,035	1,907,400	1,980,642	3.8%	2,608,746	3,178,346	2,564,892
9) Middle East	4,650	95,085	108,807	14.4%	134,725	157,916	119,686
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%		1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.1%	2.3%	1.1%		1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
People's Republic of China	2.2%	0.7%	2.6%		2.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Hong Kong	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%		1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Japan	12.7%	12.7%	12.5%		15.3%	14.4%	12.9%
South Korea	3.1%	2.4%	2.6%		2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
India	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Australia	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%		0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Mexico	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
United States	69.2%	70.3%	69.7%		67.2%	66.4%	69.6%
other	6.9%	8.5%	7.1%		7.6%	8.5%	7.4%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.2%	7.0%	6.3%		6.7%	7.8%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%		1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
5) South America	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%		0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	22.2%	20.5%	21.7%		24.3%	23.9%	21.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	9.6%	7.9%	9.2%		9.1%	9.5%	8.3%
9) Middle East	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%		0.5%	0.5%	0.4%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**729,591**	**7,178,693**	**7,137,712**	**-0.6%**	**29.6%**	**33.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	455,488	5,055,667	4,886,048	-3.4%	20.9%	22.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,719	249,065	236,061	-5.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Plywood (softwood)	17,502	168,023	166,469	-0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	87,203	743,567	741,785	-0.2%	3.1%	3.5%
other	143,678	962,369	1,107,329	15.1%	4.0%	5.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**403,433**	**4,080,827**	**3,590,023**	**-12.0%**	**16.8%**	**16.7%**
Pulp	229,847	2,437,633	2,050,734	-15.9%	10.1%	9.5%
Newsprint	43,890	545,473	426,555	-21.8%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	117,683	1,000,207	1,000,872	0.1%	4.1%	4.7%
other	12,014	97,514	111,863	14.7%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**131,313**	**1,028,605**	**1,044,954**	**1.6%**	**4.2%**	**4.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	13,737	89,186	97,004	8.8%	0.4%	0.5%
Vegetables	26,744	223,838	163,630	-26.9%	0.9%	0.8%
other	90,832	715,580	784,320	9.6%	3.0%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**74,116**	**766,030**	**801,108**	**4.6%**	**3.2%**	**3.7%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	21,955	113,935	153,930	35.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20,525	236,682	246,793	4.3%	1.0%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,546	47,326	32,647	-31.0%	0.2%	0.2%
other	29,090	368,086	367,738	-0.1%	1.5%	1.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**95,685**	**1,068,399**	**1,051,097**	**-1.6%**	**4.4%**	**4.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	19,939	366,977	261,575	-28.7%	1.5%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	8,362	35,529	55,776	57.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	41,714	400,132	335,148	-16.2%	1.7%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	19,127	169,848	224,225	32.0%	0.7%	1.0%
other	6,544	95,913	174,373	81.8%	0.4%	0.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**339,375**	**4,831,532**	**2,541,400**	**-47.4%**	**19.9%**	**11.8%**
Natural Gas	175,640	2,318,402	1,323,101	-42.9%	9.6%	6.2%
Coal	110,338	1,079,356	945,643	-12.4%	4.5%	4.4%
Electricity	38,306	1,328,450	181,298	-86.4%	5.5%	0.8%
other	15,090	105,323	91,359	-13.3%	0.4%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**277,395**	**2,644,875**	**2,521,221**	**-4.7%**	**10.9%**	**11.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	49,686	498,707	540,818	8.4%	2.1%	2.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	43,111	482,583	401,354	-16.8%	2.0%	1.9%
other	184,598	1,663,585	1,579,049	-5.1%	6.9%	7.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**42,001**	**323,001**	**358,276**	**10.9%**	**1.3%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**21,719**	**186,720**	**152,923**	**-18.1%**	**0.8%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**274,764**	**2,120,741**	**2,285,072**	**7.7%**	**8.8%**	**10.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,389,393**	**24,229,422**	**21,483,785**	**-11.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**541,535**	**5,479,280**	**5,527,551**	**0.9%**	**32.2%**	**36.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	332,165	3,754,098	3,733,809	-0.5%	22.0%	24.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,333	244,290	232,672	-4.8%	1.4%	1.6%
Plywood (softwood)	13,429	109,372	126,234	15.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	74,216	624,766	615,444	-1.5%	3.7%	4.1%
other	96,392	746,755	819,391	9.7%	4.4%	5.5%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**197,161**	**1,855,767**	**1,683,718**	**-9.3%**	**10.9%**	[illegible]
Pulp	54,180	591,814	458,044	-22.6%	3.5%	3.1%
Newsprint	32,554	362,515	308,546	-14.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	100,250	815,002	820,612	0.7%	4.8%	5.5%
other	10,177	86,436	96,516	11.7%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**98,658**	**731,449**	**790,359**	**8.1%**	**4.3%**	**5.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	12,920	77,201	81,865	6.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	20,704	183,535	150,023	-18.3%	1.1%	1.0%
other	65,035	470,714	558,472	18.6%	2.8%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**55,930**	**481,568**	**539,569**	**12.0%**	**2.8%**	**3.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	14,271	78,846	101,226	28.4%	0.5%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	17,300	196,561	228,593	16.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	650	7,925	2,034	-74.3%	0.0%	0.0%
other	23,709	198,235	207,716	4.8%	1.2%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**27,016**	**263,764**	**308,737**	**17.1%**	**1.5%**	**2.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	11,596	11,516	-0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	2,735	4,390	6,339	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,594	71,071	62,379	-12.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	14,008	130,645	173,413	32.7%	0.8%	1.2%
other	4,679	46,062	55,090	19.6%	0.3%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**241,361**	**3,835,856**	**1,692,404**	**-55.9%**	**22.5%**	**11.3%**
Natural Gas	175,640	2,318,402	1,323,101	-42.9%	13.6%	8.8%
Coal	12,448	85,891	97,602	13.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Electricity	38,306	1,328,450	181,298	-86.4%	7.8%	1.2%
other	14,968	103,113	90,404	-12.3%	0.6%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**212,851**	**2,171,358**	**2,101,458**	**-3.2%**	**12.7%**	**14.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	47,291	472,648	505,635	7.0%	2.8%	3.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	28,716	380,610	299,520	-21.3%	2.2%	2.0%
other	136,845	1,318,100	1,296,302	-1.7%	7.7%	8.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**40,540**	**304,469**	**340,308**	**11.8%**	**1.8%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**21,028**	**179,801**	**146,375**	**-18.6%**	**1.1%**	**1.0%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**216,880**	**1,728,285**	**1,840,875**	**6.5%**	**10.1%**	**12.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,652,960**	**17,031,598**	**14,971,354**	**-12.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**143,703**	**1,360,701**	**1,203,027**	**-11.6%**	**44.4%**	**44.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	85,607	1,016,661	809,402	-20.4%	33.1%	30.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	78	148	89.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	3,511	47,543	32,758	-31.1%	1.6%	1.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	11,319	104,330	108,348	3.9%	3.4%	4.0%
other	43,267	192,089	252,371	31.4%	6.3%	9.4%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**39,824**	**437,982**	**310,444**	**-29.1%**	**14.3%**	**11.5%**
Pulp	29,190	299,839	206,628	-31.1%	9.8%	7.7%
Newsprint	8,823	121,473	90,397	-25.6%	4.0%	3.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,567	15,552	11,430	-26.5%	0.5%	0.4%
other	244	1,118	1,989	77.9%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**11,772**	**115,933**	**88,294**	**-23.8%**	**3.8%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	646	7,230	7,542	4.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	2,979	4,704	3,796	-19.3%	0.2%	0.1%
other	8,146	103,999	76,957	-26.0%	3.4%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**10,979**	**178,097**	**167,054**	**-6.2%**	**5.8%**	**6.2%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	5,472	25,589	40,088	56.7%	0.8%	1.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	2,464	26,275	13,032	-50.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	329	2,979	1,884	-36.7%	0.1%	0.1%
other	2,714	123,254	112,049	-9.1%	4.0%	4.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**38,869**	**479,054**	**408,647**	**-14.7%**	**15.6%**	**15.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	12,907	221,551	127,062	-42.6%	7.2%	4.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,667	13,083	25,773	97.0%	0.4%	1.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	21,781	194,432	163,537	-15.9%	6.3%	6.1%
Unwrought Zinc	306	5,759	1,552	-73.1%	0.2%	0.1%
other	208	44,229	90,723	105.1%	1.4%	3.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**20,897**	**362,885**	**306,396**	**-15.6%**	**11.8%**	**11.4%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	20,803	361,770	305,834	-15.5%	11.8%	11.4%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	93	1,115	561	-49.7%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**18,107**	**53,162**	**70,300**	**32.2%**	**1.7%**	**2.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	149	4,019	4,622	15.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,993	24,648	28,445	15.4%	0.8%	1.1%
other	14,965	24,495	37,233	52.0%	0.8%	1.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**164**	**8,452**	**1,485**	**-82.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**343**	**3,737**	**2,001**	**-46.5%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**17,924**	**67,033**	**133,641**	**99.4%**	**2.2%**	**5.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**302,582**	**3,067,035**	**2,691,288**	**-12.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**15,603**	**170,575**	**169,326**	**-0.7%**	**10.2%**	**12.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	13,610	146,664	154,799	5.5%	8.8%	11.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	193	2,970	1,583	-46.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	451	10,483	6,774	-35.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	378	7,666	3,784	-50.6%	0.5%	0.3%
other	971	2,792	2,386	-14.5%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**67,782**	**874,047**	**664,923**	**-23.9%**	**52.3%**	**50.3%**
Pulp	67,163	833,150	638,627	-23.3%	49.9%	48.3%
Newsprint	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	595	40,541	25,956	-36.0%	2.4%	2.0%
other	24	356	339	-4.6%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**4,511**	**28,913**	**24,625**	**-14.8%**	**1.7%**	**1.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	77	992	2,885	191.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Vegetables	968	5,543	1,354	-75.6%	0.3%	0.1%
other	3,466	22,379	20,385	-8.9%	1.3%	1.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,106**	**35,519**	**30,021**	**-15.5%**	**2.1%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,468	4,945	7,267	47.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	1,004	14	-98.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,339	27,841	21,088	-24.3%	1.7%	1.6%
other	299	1,729	1,653	-4.4%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**2,026**	**12,378**	**21,869**	**76.7%**	**0.7%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,960	10,328	20,421	97.7%	0.6%	1.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	66	1,315	1,126	-14.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	735	322	-56.2%	0.0%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**30,205**	**308,733**	**238,888**	**-22.6%**	**18.5%**	**18.1%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	30,205	308,643	238,864	-22.6%	18.5%	18.1%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	90	25	-72.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**17,426**	**202,645**	**137,465**	**-32.2%**	**12.1%**	**10.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	715	2,020	4,996	147.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,746	25,390	30,129	18.7%	1.5%	2.3%
other	12,965	175,235	102,340	-41.6%	10.5%	7.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**595**	**3,489**	**4,497**	**28.9%**	**0.2%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**239**	**1,225**	**2,371**	**93.6%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,253**	**33,286**	**27,174**	**-18.4%**	**2.0%**	**2.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**144,745**	**1,670,811**	**1,321,161**	**-20.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS
Ministry of
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Exports ◆ October 2002

Note: Statistics Canada erred with its release of the October 2002 export data. British Columbia origin exports of natural gas and electricity were coded incorrectly and reported as zero. As a result of this error, total exports to the United States and total international exports cannot be reported. The following analysis is based on total exports *excluding* natural gas and electricity.

- Year-to-date to October, the value of BC origin exports (excluding natural gas and electricity) is 1.6% lower compared to the first 10 months of 2001. Low commodity prices in the forest sector are the main reason for the decline.

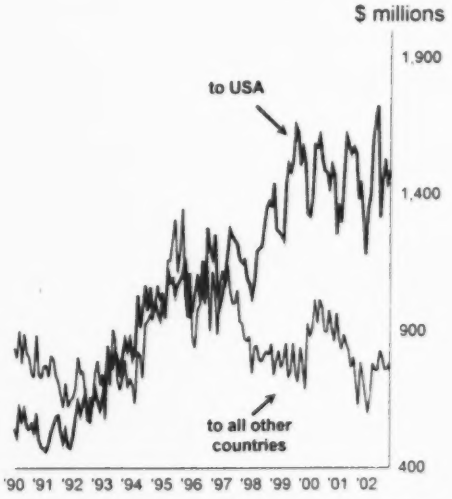
- Oversupply has resulted in reduced prices for softwood lumber as Canadian producers continue to run full out in an attempt to achieve economic efficiencies that will allow them to stay afloat despite the punishing duties averaging 27.2% on Canadian lumber exports to the United States. As a result, the value of softwood lumber shipments to the US is down 1.9% year-to-date despite the fact that volumes exported are up 8%.

- Low prices continue to plague pulp and paper as well. The value of pulp and paper exports is 9% lower year-to-date compared to the January to October period in 2001. Shipments to the United States are 8% off last year's pace, while exports to Japan have fallen by 24% and the European Union has taken in 22% less than in the same period in 2001.

- Exports of machinery and equipment have dropped 4% year-to-date to October compared to the same period in 2001. Shipments to the United States have fallen by 3% while the European Union is taking in 30% less of BC's machinery and equipment.

- The value of BC origin exports to Japan is down 8.5% compared to the first 10 months of 2001. It is expected that the Japanese economy will improve in 2003, which will likely mean that exports to that country will pick up.

*Commodity prices in the forest sector are driving down the value of exports**



*This chart excludes exports of natural gas and electricity

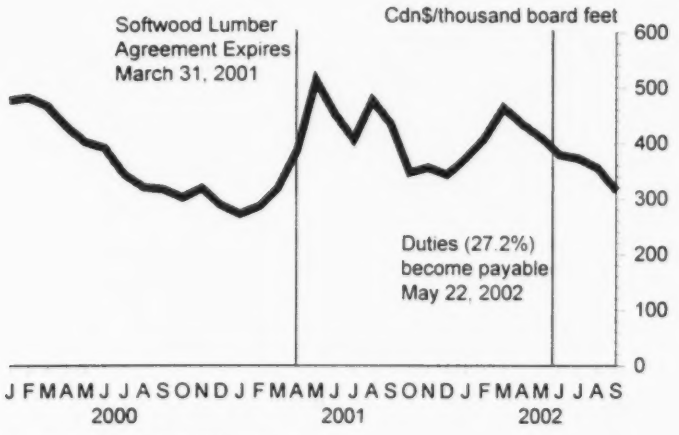
Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn

The trade dispute between Canada and the United States over softwood lumber has taken an unexpected twist that has resulted in a drop in the price of lumber to its lowest point since the expiry of the Softwood Lumber Agreement. Despite the substantial penalties imposed on shipments of Canadian lumber, Canadian companies have not reduced the quantity of wood exported to the United States. Instead, they have ramped up production, often increasing to three shifts at more efficient mills, while shutting down those mills that are not cost effective. The goal of this strategy is to minimise unit costs and enable the companies to continue to operate in the face of punishing duties while retaining their customer base in the United States.

Canadian lumber producers have taken steps to minimise costs by operating at capacity and closing inefficient mills

The result has been an oversupply of lumber on the market and consequently, a decline in price. The price of Western Spruce-Pine-Fir (SPF) has fallen to approximately Cdn$300 per thousand board feet, its lowest level in almost two years. At this price it is likely that many lumber producers are losing money after the duties are applied.

Prices of Western SPF have been falling steadily since the implementation of American duties on Canadian lumber


Softwood Lumber Agreement Expires March 31, 2001
Cdn$/thousand board feet
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Duties (27.2%) become payable May 22, 2002
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
2000
2001
2002

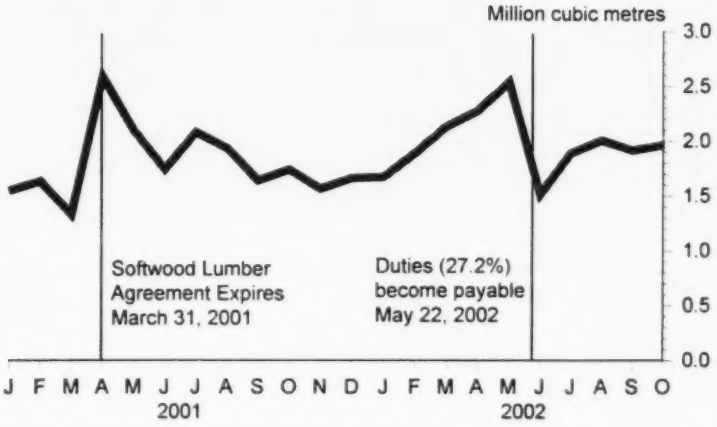
Source: Madison's Canadian Lumber Reporter

The over-supply of wood resulting from mills producing at capacity has led to falling prices for lumber

Prices fell all through 2000 and the first quarter of 2001, as supply outstripped demand. The low demand was likely due to several factors, including poor weather in the United States that delayed building, and possibly because customers were holding back, anticipating that the end of the Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA) would bring a "wall of wood" over the border with corresponding price declines. When this influx of lumber did not materialise and the building season began in the United States, the resulting increase in demand reacted with the tight supply and drove prices

up. Prices then followed their usual seasonal pattern, falling in the winter, then increasing again in the spring. The current cycle of declining prices likely began during a duty-free gap resulting from a World Trade Organisation stipulation that provisional duties cannot be extended beyond a certain period. When this period ended, there was a short interval where Canadian lumber companies were able to ship wood to the United States duty free. Anticipating substantial duties effective May 22, the companies took advantage of the duty-free period and the wall of wood that was expected after the expiry of the SLA finally showed up a year later. Since then, prices have continued to drop as Canadian producers have kept volumes shipped to the United States at a steady level.

Shipments of softwood lumber* from B.C. to the U.S. have not declined despite the imposition of substantial duties



*Excluding siding

Quantities of softwood lumber shipped from BC to the US spiked when the SLA expired, probably because companies had been holding back shipments as their quotas were reached, and spiked again during the duty-free period prior to the imposition of combined duties of 27.2%; quantities shipped over the last few months are at or above volumes shipped through most of last year

It is difficult to predict how long Canadian manufacturers can continue to run full out with prices as low as they are. Already the smaller companies on both sides of the border are falling by the wayside. While the large operators have the option of concentrating their efforts in their most efficient mills and cranking up production to achieve economies of scale, for smaller producers this usually is not an option. Even for the larger firms, the cost of flooding the market will eventually (if it hasn't already) lead to losses as oversupply drives prices down further.

Smaller forest companies can't compete with the larger firms with prices as low as they are and are going out of business

One factor helping British Columbia companies is the access to pine beetle infested timber, which is generally assessed lower stumpage rates. The lower cost of harvest means the companies can better afford to sell the wood at lower rates.

Ironically, some of the modifications made by the larger Canadian companies to lower unit costs would not have been possible if not for the threat posed by American duties. Unions were far more

amenable to concessions with regard to shift premiums and schedule flexibility than they would have been in absence of the duties.

Prices for softwood lumber will likely fall further as the usual winter downturn in demand occurs. Fears of a slowing US economy and housing market in 2003 could also add to price declines. Already some companies are scheduling temporary shutdowns of their mills. Although this is more or less normal procedure during the winter months, the number of layoffs this year could be far in excess of usual levels. With smaller producers unable to continue operating in the face of the combination of crippling duties and low prices, and larger companies consolidating their operations by closing inefficient mills, there are already a significant number of forest sector workers in British Columbia suffering unemployment. It is likely that the low price for lumber will result in more temporary shutdowns and further temporary layoffs over the coming months.

It is not just the Canadian companies that are feeling the pinch of lower prices for wood. Lumber producers in the United States are also experiencing shutdowns and layoffs as the duties they championed are now backfiring on them. If this situation is to continue, it could mean further industry consolidation such that small operators will be pushed out of the picture. The end result could be a leaner Canadian industry with only a handful of efficient companies that will be poised to become even stronger once the duties are eventually lifted. As anticipated, the cost of this dispute to the Canadian industry will be substantial. Somewhat more surprising is that the cost to the American industry may also be significant.

The costs of the softwood lumber dispute will probably be felt on both sides of the Canada/US border

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

02-10 *Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn*
(released December 2002)

02-09 *Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent*
(released November 2002)

02-08 *Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping*
(released October 2002)

02-07 *FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?*
(released September 2002)

02-06 *The Changing Face of BC Exports (released August 2002)*

02-05 *Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC*
(released July 2002)

02-04 *Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico*
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02-03 *Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada*
(released May 2002)

02-02 *The Threat of American Protectionism*
(released April 2002)

02-01 *Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India*
(released March 2002)

01-12 *Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?*
(released February 2002)

01-11 *Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties*
(released January 2002)

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products*
(released December 2001)

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?*
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01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services*
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01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services*
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01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity*
(released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes (released June 2001)*

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released January 2000)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In New Decade (released Dec. 2000)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure*
(released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released October 2000)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus*
(released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada*
(released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?*
(released July 2000)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products*
(released June 2000)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street,
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2001	2002	CHANGE 2001-02	1999	2000	2001
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	20,586	299,662	287,091	-4.2%	287,842	368,302	353,838
Germany	20,006	324,160	264,713	-18.3%	299,269	534,440	381,460
People's Republic of China	71,823	633,644	632,147	-0.2%	590,758	736,251	758,152
Hong Kong	16,087	177,845	181,356	2.0%	255,961	249,245	207,984
Taiwan	39,300	262,496	287,655	9.6%	363,782	397,217	310,829
Japan	343,632	3,376,092	3,089,282	-8.5%	4,396,634	4,812,011	3,986,734
South Korea	63,994	665,410	636,892	-4.3%	754,012	929,058	756,731
India	7,002	87,895	105,678	20.2%	57,542	87,163	99,923
Australia	17,944	139,446	151,225	8.4%	212,019	238,957	169,944
Mexico	4,922	65,363	51,177	-21.7%	42,050	57,694	80,379
United States	n.a.	18,592,094	n.a.	n.a.	19,370,694	22,191,665	21,432,935
other	174,729	2,251,069	1,804,007	-19.9%	2,181,295	2,837,283	2,276,424
Total International Exports	**n.a.**	**26,575,513**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**28,811,858**	**33,439,286**	**30,815,333**
1) Western Europe	141,883	1,838,875	1,499,914	-18.4%	1,921,166	2,597,924	2,143,385
2) Eastern Europe	2,038	26,437	41,280	56.1%	29,747	36,261	35,384
3) South East Asia	31,979	261,638	332,441	27.1%	393,289	595,247	322,183
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,485	33,453	30,457	-9.0%	45,103	56,383	39,990
5) South America	11,345	200,240	178,106	-11.1%	144,499	182,786	235,334
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,790	42,444	42,253	-0.5%	28,799	35,550	48,160
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	589,370	5,551,139	5,358,031	-3.5%	7,005,380	7,990,356	6,551,625
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	245,738	2,175,047	2,268,749	4.3%	2,608,746	3,178,346	2,564,892
9) Middle East	14,194	111,285	150,517	35.3%	134,725	157,916	119,686
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	n.a.	1.2%	n.a.		1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	n.a.	2.4%	n.a.		1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
People's Republic of China	n.a.	0.7%	n.a.		2.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Hong Kong	n.a.	0.7%	n.a.		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Taiwan	n.a.	1.0%	n.a.		1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Japan	n.a.	12.7%	n.a.		15.3%	14.4%	12.9%
South Korea	n.a.	2.5%	n.a.		2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
India	n.a.	0.3%	n.a.		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Australia	n.a.	0.5%	n.a.		0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Mexico	n.a.	0.2%	n.a.		0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
United States	n.a.	70.0%	n.a.		67.2%	66.4%	69.6%
other	n.a.	8.5%	n.a.		7.6%	8.5%	7.4%
Total International Exports	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	n.a.	6.9%	n.a.		6.7%	7.8%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	n.a.	0.1%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	n.a.	1.0%	n.a.		1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	n.a.	0.1%	n.a.		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
5) South America	n.a.	0.8%	n.a.		0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	n.a.	0.2%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	n.a.	20.9%	n.a.		24.3%	23.9%	21.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	n.a.	8.2%	n.a.		9.1%	9.5%	8.3%
9) Middle East	n.a.	0.4%	n.a.		0.5%	0.5%	0.4%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

n.a.: With the intial release of October 2002 data the exports of British Columbia natural gas and electricity have been inappropriately coded and appeared as zero value. Until corrected this item and others affected by it are noted as not available.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**715,394**	**7,961,072**	**7,857,514**	**-1.3%**	**30.0%**	**n.a.**
Lumber (softwood)	471,200	5,589,866	5,360,731	-4.1%	21.0%	n.a.
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	26,662	284,514	262,743	-7.7%	1.1%	n.a.
Plywood (softwood)	16,404	188,642	182,872	-3.1%	0.7%	n.a.
Selected Value Added Wood Products	84,866	828,930	826,677	-0.3%	3.1%	n.a.
other	116,262	1,069,119	1,224,490	14.5%	4.0%	n.a.
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**421,403**	**4,522,988**	**4,114,980**	**-9.0%**	**17.0%**	**n.a.**
Pulp	212,277	2,678,611	2,263,010	-15.5%	10.1%	n.a.
Newsprint	53,859	610,742	557,224	-8.8%	2.3%	n.a.
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	143,102	1,124,685	1,170,589	4.1%	4.2%	n.a.
other	12,166	108,949	124,156	14.0%	0.4%	n.a.
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**142,371**	**1,174,109**	**1,187,713**	**1.2%**	**4.4%**	**n.a.**
Fruit and Nuts	28,693	118,208	125,704	6.3%	0.4%	n.a.
Vegetables	28,487	253,451	192,142	-24.2%	1.0%	n.a.
other	85,192	802,450	869,867	8.4%	3.0%	n.a.
FISH PRODUCTS	**77,197**	**839,128**	**880,140**	**4.9%**	**3.2%**	**n.a.**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	20,610	126,653	175,594	38.6%	0.5%	n.a.
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	22,657	256,967	269,773	5.0%	1.0%	n.a.
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	6,079	56,635	39,049	-31.1%	0.2%	n.a.
other	27,852	398,872	395,724	-0.8%	1.5%	n.a.
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**143,496**	**1,160,904**	**1,194,593**	**2.9%**	**4.4%**	**n.a.**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	44,358	405,088	305,933	-24.5%	1.5%	n.a.
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,738	39,594	65,515	65.5%	0.1%	n.a.
Unwrought Aluminum	38,220	433,796	373,368	-13.9%	1.6%	n.a.
Unwrought Zinc	30,391	184,006	254,615	38.4%	0.7%	n.a.
other	20,789	98,420	195,162	98.3%	0.4%	n.a.
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**n.a.**	**5,088,574**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**19.1%**	**n.a.**
Natural Gas	n.a.	2,426,538	n.a.	n.a.	9.1%	n.a.
Coal	120,710	1,199,716	1,152,487	-3.9%	4.5%	n.a.
Electricity	n.a.	1,348,618	n.a.	n.a.	5.1%	n.a.
other	26,361	113,702	119,954	5.5%	0.4%	n.a.
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**264,872**	**2,904,857**	**2,788,299**	**-4.0%**	**10.9%**	**n.a.**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	41,991	543,073	582,949	7.3%	2.0%	n.a.
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	61,412	534,817	463,861	-13.3%	2.0%	n.a.
other	161,469	1,826,967	1,741,489	-4.7%	6.9%	n.a.
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**51,068**	**363,593**	**409,388**	**12.6%**	**1.4%**	**n.a.**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**21,337**	**206,160**	**174,389**	**-15.4%**	**0.8%**	**n.a.**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**281,162**	**2,354,129**	**2,567,309**	**9.1%**	**8.9%**	**n.a.**
GRAND TOTAL	n.a.	26,575,513	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	n.a.

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**528,984**	**6,060,927**	**6,056,464**	**-0.1%**	**32.6%**	**n.a.**
Lumber (softwood)	325,881	4,138,314	4,059,732	-1.9%	22.3%	n.a.
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,878	279,090	258,550	-7.4%	1.5%	n.a.
Plywood (softwood)	13,405	123,858	139,639	12.7%	0.7%	n.a.
Selected Value Added Wood Products	72,861	696,400	688,232	-1.2%	3.7%	n.a.
other	90,960	823,264	910,311	10.6%	4.4%	n.a.
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**213,224**	**2,067,180**	**1,896,928**	**-8.2%**	**11.1%**	**n.a.**
Pulp	57,053	640,941	515,097	-19.6%	3.4%	n.a.
Newsprint	33,850	407,468	342,395	-16.0%	2.2%	n.a.
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	112,150	922,063	932,762	1.2%	5.0%	n.a.
other	10,171	96,708	106,674	10.3%	0.5%	n.a.
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**113,310**	**833,172**	**903,630**	**8.5%**	**4.5%**	**n.a.**
Fruit and Nuts	26,903	104,004	108,699	4.5%	0.6%	n.a.
Vegetables	19,323	201,925	169,346	-16.1%	1.1%	n.a.
other	67,084	527,244	625,585	18.7%	2.8%	n.a.
FISH PRODUCTS	**56,925**	**531,749**	**596,400**	**12.2%**	**2.9%**	**n.a.**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,661	87,573	113,887	30.0%	0.5%	n.a.
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,667	214,932	250,183	16.4%	1.2%	n.a.
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,609	9,510	4,643	-51.2%	0.1%	n.a.
other	19,988	219,735	227,687	3.6%	1.2%	n.a.
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**38,197**	**284,858**	**346,934**	**21.8%**	**1.5%**	**n.a.**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	11,596	11,516	-0.7%	0.1%	n.a.
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,937	4,722	10,275	117.6%	0.0%	n.a.
Unwrought Aluminum	3,021	78,952	65,400	-17.2%	0.4%	n.a.
Unwrought Zinc	24,132	141,732	197,545	39.4%	0.8%	n.a.
other	7,108	47,855	62,198	30.0%	0.3%	n.a.
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**n.a.**	**3,981,749**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**21.4%**	**n.a.**
Natural Gas	n.a.	2,426,538	n.a.	n.a.	13.1%	n.a.
Coal	11,986	95,307	109,587	15.0%	0.5%	n.a.
Electricity	n.a.	1,348,618	n.a.	n.a.	7.3%	n.a.
other	26,310	111,285	118,948	6.9%	0.6%	n.a.
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**212,870**	**2,381,835**	**2,315,497**	**-2.8%**	**12.8%**	**n.a.**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	39,184	514,281	544,776	5.9%	2.8%	n.a.
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	43,927	422,672	344,441	-18.5%	2.3%	n.a.
other	129,759	1,444,881	1,426,280	-1.3%	7.8%	n.a.
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**48,070**	**341,425**	**388,390**	**13.8%**	**1.8%**	**n.a.**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**20,719**	**198,726**	**167,094**	**-15.9%**	**1.1%**	**n.a.**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**214,752**	**1,910,473**	**2,055,670**	**7.6%**	**10.3%**	**n.a.**
GRAND TOTAL	**n.a.**	**18,592,094**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**139,410**	**1,521,795**	**1,346,515**	**-11.5%**	**45.1%**	**43.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	104,509	1,132,036	917,092	-19.0%	33.5%	29.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	78	148	89.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	2,817	53,102	35,574	-33.0%	1.6%	1.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,138	116,601	118,529	1.7%	3.5%	3.8%
other	21,946	219,978	275,173	25.1%	6.5%	8.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**37,513**	**477,345**	**363,401**	**-23.9%**	**14.1%**	**11.8%**
Pulp	22,620	322,771	229,248	-29.0%	9.6%	7.4%
Newsprint	11,614	135,248	112,839	-16.6%	4.0%	3.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,241	18,062	19,286	6.8%	0.5%	0.6%
other	38	1,264	2,027	60.3%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**16,636**	**141,016**	**105,084**	**-25.5%**	**4.2%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,374	8,826	8,922	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	5,781	11,429	9,591	-16.1%	0.3%	0.3%
other	9,481	120,761	86,571	-28.3%	3.6%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**8,625**	**183,843**	**176,399**	**-4.0%**	**5.4%**	**5.7%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,466	27,992	45,126	61.2%	0.8%	1.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	563	26,915	13,705	-49.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	318	3,085	2,203	-28.6%	0.1%	0.1%
other	3,278	125,851	115,365	-8.3%	3.7%	3.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**53,390**	**507,623**	**462,037**	**-9.0%**	**15.0%**	**15.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	21,482	229,743	148,544	-35.3%	6.8%	4.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,712	15,029	27,484	82.9%	0.4%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	20,328	212,174	183,865	-13.3%	6.3%	6.0%
Unwrought Zinc	553	5,789	2,104	-63.6%	0.2%	0.1%
other	9,316	44,887	100,039	122.9%	1.3%	3.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**63,527**	**399,942**	**403,763**	**1.0%**	**11.8%**	**13.1%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	63,479	398,688	403,155	1.1%	11.8%	13.1%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	47	1,254	608	-51.5%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,863**	**55,705**	**78,173**	**40.3%**	**1.6%**	**2.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	607	4,234	5,231	23.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,560	25,970	34,005	30.9%	0.8%	1.1%
other	1,696	25,501	38,937	52.7%	0.8%	1.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**191**	**9,346**	**1,676**	**-82.1%**	**0.3%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**506**	**4,094**	**2,537**	**-38.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**15,970**	**75,382**	**149,697**	**98.6%**	**2.2%**	**4.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**343,632**	**3,376,092**	**3,089,282**	**-8.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**20,346**	**186,144**	**189,795**	**2.0%**	**10.3%**	**12.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	19,576	160,526	174,489	8.7%	8.9%	11.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	482	3,317	2,065	-37.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	60	11,048	6,834	-38.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	139	8,350	3,933	-52.9%	0.5%	0.3%
other	89	2,905	2,475	-14.8%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**71,605**	**945,246**	**736,527**	**-22.1%**	**52.2%**	**50.3%**
Pulp	67,601	904,060	706,228	-21.9%	49.9%	48.2%
Newsprint	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,985	40,770	29,941	-26.6%	2.3%	2.0%
other	19	416	358	-14.0%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,579**	**32,462**	**27,289**	**-15.9%**	**1.8%**	**1.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	18	992	2,903	192.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Vegetables	1,162	7,099	2,520	-64.5%	0.4%	0.2%
other	1,399	24,371	21,865	-10.3%	1.3%	1.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,961**	**44,298**	**35,902**	**-19.0%**	**2.4%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,686	6,231	10,435	67.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	113	1,599	127	-92.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,063	34,376	23,474	-31.7%	1.9%	1.6%
other	99	2,092	1,866	-10.8%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**4,122**	**13,581**	**25,991**	**91.4%**	**0.7%**	**1.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,090	11,339	24,512	116.2%	0.6%	1.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	1,507	1,126	-25.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	32	735	353	-51.9%	0.0%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**9,841**	**323,405**	**256,425**	**-20.7%**	**17.9%**	**17.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	9,841	323,260	256,401	-20.7%	17.8%	17.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	144	25	-83.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**17,322**	**221,829**	**154,929**	**-30.2%**	**12.2%**	**10.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	346	2,301	5,353	132.6%	0.1%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,135	29,398	35,315	20.1%	1.6%	2.4%
other	11,840	190,130	114,261	-39.9%	10.5%	7.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**945**	**4,286**	**5,442**	**27.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**93**	**1,326**	**2,534**	**91.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,462**	**39,087**	**30,782**	**-21.2%**	**2.2%**	**2.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**135,276**	**1,811,664**	**1,465,616**	**-19.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
Management Services

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January, 2003
Issue: 02-11

Exports ◆ November 2002

Note: Statistics Canada has not yet corrected the error made with last month's data release. British Columbia origin exports of natural gas and electricity for October were coded incorrectly and reported as zero. As a result of this error, year-to-date total exports to the United States and total international exports cannot be reported. Year-to-date analysis presented here is based on total exports *excluding* natural gas and electricity.

- The value of BC origin exports (excluding natural gas and electricity) is 1.1% lower year-to-date to November 2002 compared to the first 11 months of 2001. Low commodity prices in the forest sector are the main reason for the decline.

- Falling prices for softwood lumber resulting from oversupply are responsible for a 2.4% drop in the value of softwood lumber shipments to the US year-to-date compared to the same period a year earlier. The value of lumber shipped declined despite the fact that volumes exported are up 8.5%.

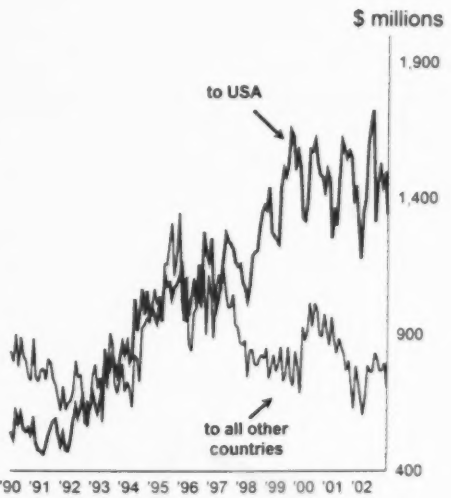
- Low prices continue to trouble the pulp sector as well. The value of pulp exports is almost 14% lower year-to-date compared to the same period in 2001. Shipments to the European Union are down almost 22%, which is the main factor driving the overall drop of 19% in the value of exports to that region. There were also large declines in pulp exports to the United States (-18%) and Japan (-27%).

November data

- The value of natural gas exports in November were more than 10% lower compared to the same month in 2001, but the decline was entirely due to price effects as quantities shipped were up 2.6%.

- Exports of electricity seem to be recovering from the doldrums caused at least in part by low water levels in British Columbia's dams in 2001. Despite lower prices, the value of electricity exported in November was well over twice that of the same month in 2001 (+124%) as quantities transmitted rose 187%.

*Low commodity prices in the forest sector are affecting the value of exports**



*This chart excludes exports of natural gas and electricity

Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade

With a population of 377 million as of January 1, 2001,[1] the group of 15 nations that comprise the European Union (EU) is the world's largest single market. With this in mind, it is not surprising that Canada has been interested for quite some time in strengthening trade with the region. Since the early 1970s when Prime Minister Trudeau sought to diversify Canada's trade to lessen the dependence on the United States, Canada has been courting Europe for stronger trade ties.

*The **European Union** is comprised of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden*

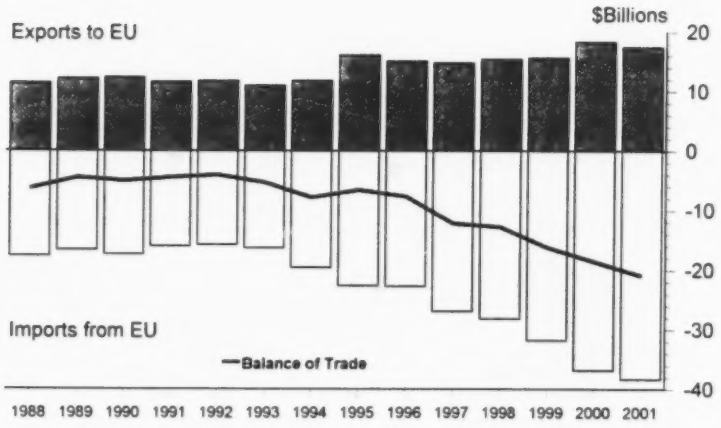
Ironically, the signing of the Canada–United States Free Trade deal and later the North American Free Trade Agreement resulted in Canada becoming even more closely tied to the United States while the proportion of Canada's trade with the EU has declined from 8.7% in 1990 to 4.7% in 2001. In December 2002, Canada and the EU signed a declaration stating a desire to move toward closer trade and investment ties. This may be a sign that the EU is warming up to the idea of freer trade with Canada after decades of indifference. However, the idea of a free trade agreement between Canada and the EU is probably premature, to say the least. Lingering disputes regarding agricultural products could prove to be insurmountable hurdles, at least in the short term. The EU's ban of Canadian hormone-treated beef and European agricultural subsidies and tariffs could prevent a free trade agreement from coming together. Nevertheless, Canada continues to seek out greater trade opportunities in Europe as demonstrated by the scheduling of a Team Canada trade mission to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy in late March 2003.

The current trade relationship between Canada and the EU is tilted significantly in favour of the Europeans as Canada has a commodity trade deficit with all but the Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) and Greece. The overall trade deficit with the EU approached $21 billion in 2001. Canada's exports to the EU amounted to $17.4 billion in 2001 compared to $38.3 billion of goods imported from the region. The trade deficit has increased sharply over the last five years, from $7.7 billion in 1996. The United Kingdom (UK) was the source of almost a third of the trade deficit with the EU in 2001. Although the UK was the top destination in the EU for Canadian exports with $4.7 billion, it was also the largest source of imports at $11.6 billion.

Canada has a commodity trade deficit with all countries in the EU with the exception of the Benelux countries and Greece

[1] Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

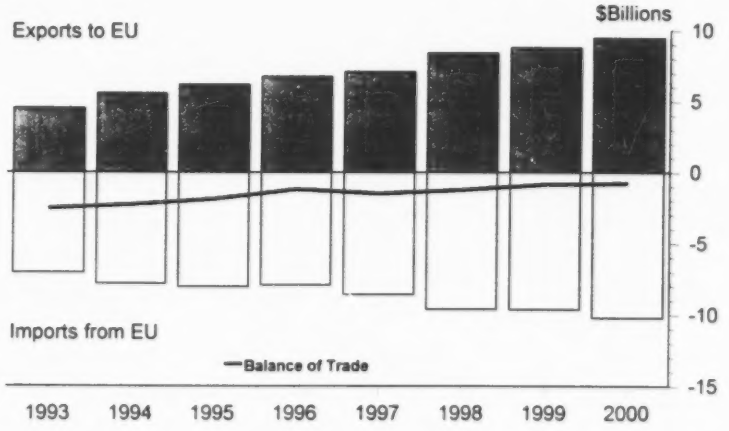
Canada has a trade deficit with the European Union both in terms of goods...



Canada's deficit with the EU in commodity trade has increased sharply in the last five years

Canada also has a deficit with the EU in terms of trade in services, although unlike the commodity trade deficit, the services deficit has been diminishing in recent years. Canada has a significant surplus in trade in services with Ireland, Germany and Sweden, but a substantial deficit with the United Kingdom, Greece and Italy.

...as well as services



Canada also has a deficit in trade in services with the EU, although the gap has been shrinking

Not only is the EU important to Canada in terms of two-way trade, but also with regard to foreign direct investment. After the United States, the EU has the most foreign direct investment in Canada, at just over $76 billion in 2001, or 23.5% of all foreign direct investment in Canada. At the same time, Canada has about the same amount invested in EU countries. The UK is by far the most significant country for Canadian investment, with about half

of Canada's direct investment abroad located there. The UK is also a major investor in Canada with almost a third of all EU foreign direct investment in this country. Investment from other EU countries has ramped up significantly over the last few years almost doubling between 1998 and 2000.

Foreign Direct Investment (Canada and EU)

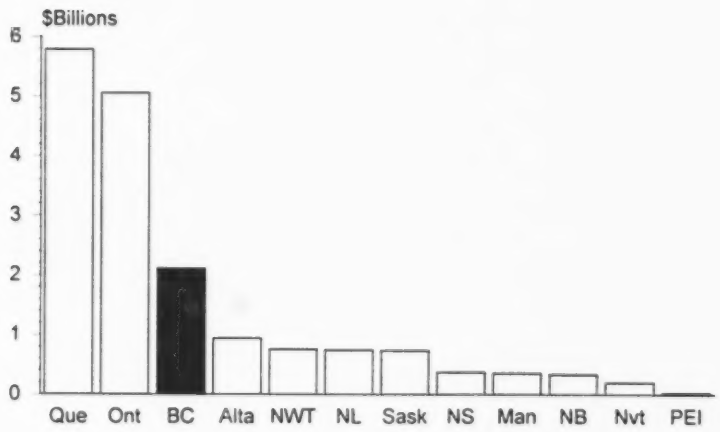
$Millions	UK FDI in Canada	Other EU FDI in Canada	Canadian FDI in UK	Canadian FDI in other EU
1992	16,799	15,056	12,271	9,071
1993	15,872	15,732	12,907	11,478
1994	14,693	16,824	15,038	15,620
1995	14,097	21,778	16,412	18,106
1996	14,292	24,406	17,825	19,192
1997	15,748	25,508	22,722	22,416
1998	17,042	31,126	24,956	29,149
1999	14,894	35,902	24,883	28,470
2000	21,970	60,787	35,427	36,773
2001 (p)	24,713	51,551	38,305	38,197

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canada's International Investment Position, 2001, cat. 67-202-XPB*

Almost a quarter of all foreign direct investment in Canada in 2001 was from the European Union ($76 billion)

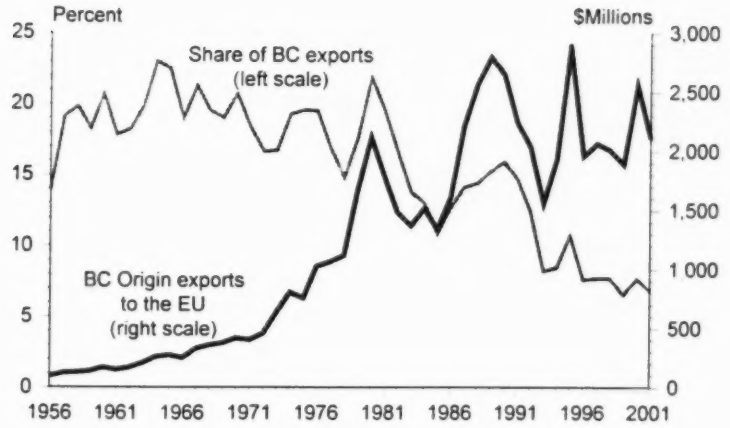
While the EU will likely never rival the United States in importance as a trade and investment partner for Canada, it is clear from the figures above that it is a significant economic partner. However, the impact of trade with the EU varies by province. In 2001, Quebec, Ontario and BC were responsible for almost three-quarters of all Canadian exports to the EU. British Columbia ranked third with $2.1 billion in exports, or 12% of the Canadian total.

British Columbia ranked third in Canada in value of exports to the European Union 2001



British Columbia shipped about 12% of total Canadian exports to the EU in 2001

The share of BC Exports to the European Union has been declining for two decades



The European Union's share of total BC origin exports has declined from around 20% in 1981 to only 7% in 2001

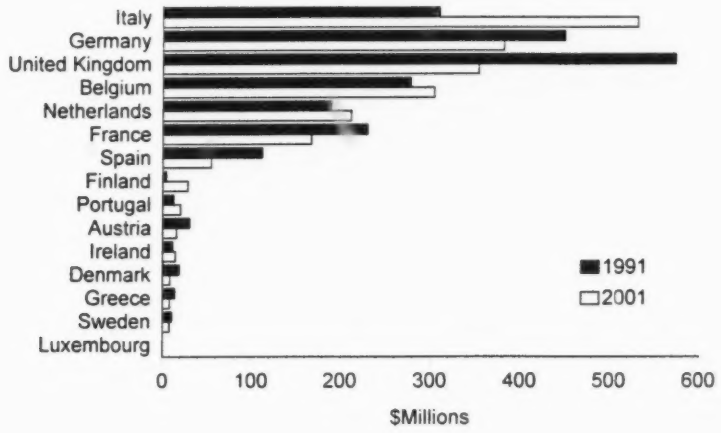
For British Columbia, the importance of the EU as a destination for exports has diminished over the last couple of decades. Peaking at 23% of total BC exports in the mid-sixties, the share of BC origin commodity exports shipped to the EU dropped to under 7% in 2001. This is likely in part a direct result of free trade with the United States, combined with a favourable exchange rate for exporters shipping to the US. The share of BC exports headed to the US has increased from about 45% in the early eighties to 70% in 2001. In addition to the US, the EU lost a portion of its share of BC exports to Asian destinations, although in recent years the financial crises in Asia have resulted in declining exports to those countries. Despite the falling shares to Asia, the EU's share continued to drop as well. Part of the reason for this may be the emergence of other competitors for BC products within Europe, such as Russia for lumber products.

Three-quarters of BC origin exports to the EU were comprised of pulp, coal or softwood lumber

The types of goods shipped to the EU from BC in 2001 were mainly resource-based, with three-quarters of total BC exports being comprised of just three commodities. Almost half (49%) of British Columbia's commodity exports to the EU were pulp. Coal (17%) and softwood lumber (9%) made up another quarter of total exports.

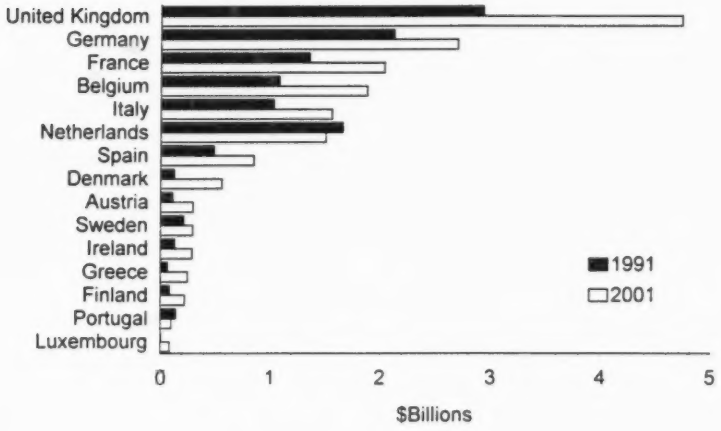
For Canada as a whole, exports to the EU were far more diversified. Aircraft (11%) were the top export in 2001, followed by pulp (10%) and diamonds (4%). The aircraft originated in Quebec (80%) and Ontario (20%) and were the top exports for both those provinces. The diamonds were exclusively from the North West Territories and comprised almost 100% of that region's exports to the EU. British Columbia was the origin of 60% of Canada's total pulp shipments to the EU. Quebec (14%) and Alberta (12%) also had significant pulp shipments.

Italy has become the top destination in the European Union for British Columbia origin exports...



Italy has surpassed both the United Kingdom and Germany to become the top destination for BC origin exports

...while for total Canadian exports, the United Kingdom remains the leading destination



The United Kingdom is by far the most significant destination for Canadian exports overall

Italy has surpassed the UK and Germany as the top destination for BC origin exports, but for Canada as a whole, the UK is by far the most significant destination and Germany ranks second. Italy's growing importance to BC exporters gives the next Team Canada trade mission even more significance for British Columbia.

BC has already demonstrated that the EU is an important trade partner with the share of BC exports destined for the EU well above the Canadian average. If Canada can negotiate better trade ties with the EU it could be significantly beneficial for the province. While it is unlikely that a free trade deal will be struck any time soon, any movement toward freer trade should help Canadian exporters looking to diversify their markets.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

02-10 *Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade* (released January 2003)

02-10 *Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn* (released December 2002)

02-09 *Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent* (released November 2002)

02-08 *Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping* (released October 2002)

02-07 *FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?* (released September 2002)

02-06 *The Changing Face of BC Exports* (released August 2002)

02-05 *Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC* (released July 2002)

02-04 *Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico* (released June 2002)

02-03 *Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada* (released May 2002)

02-02 *The Threat of American Protectionism* (released April 2002)

02-01 *Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India* (released March 2002)

01-12 *Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?* (released February 2002)

01-11 *Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties* (released January 2002)

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products* (released December 2001)

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?* (released November 2001)

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* (released October 2001)

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released January 2000)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In New Decade* (released Dec. 2000)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released October 2000)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 2000)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street,
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2001	2002	CHANGE 2001-02	1999	2000	2001
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	20,422	333,477	308,938	-7.4%	287,842	368,302	353,838
Germany	25,326	356,888	290,103	-18.7%	299,269	534,440	381,460
People's Republic of China	77,731	683,172	710,112	3.9%	590,758	736,251	758,152
Hong Kong	16,004	193,008	198,515	2.9%	255,961	249,245	207,984
Taiwan	20,244	284,915	309,629	8.7%	363,782	397,217	310,829
Japan	283,084	3,699,483	3,435,737	-7.1%	4,396,634	4,812,011	3,986,734
South Korea	66,229	711,505	704,328	-1.0%	754,012	929,058	756,731
India	4,755	93,050	110,451	18.7%	57,542	87,163	99,923
Australia	14,412	156,900	165,802	5.7%	212,019	238,957	169,944
Mexico	16,920	72,733	68,353	-6.0%	42,050	57,694	80,379
United States	1,502,708	20,064,738	n.a.	n.a.	19,370,694	22,191,665	21,432,935
other	160,874	2,463,749	1,967,903	-20.1%	2,181,295	2,837,283	2,276,424
Total International Exports	**2,208,710**	**28,780,142**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**28,811,858**	**33,439,286**	**30,815,333**
1) Western Europe	141,330	2,020,330	1,644,205	-18.6%	1,921,166	2,597,924	2,143,385
2) Eastern Europe	1,472	34,402	42,848	24.6%	29,747	36,261	35,384
3) South East Asia	23,677	289,373	356,361	23.1%	393,289	595,247	322,183
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	7,670	38,561	38,305	-0.7%	45,103	56,383	39,990
5) South America	14,379	214,162	192,607	-10.1%	144,499	182,786	235,334
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	5,383	44,929	47,762	6.3%	28,799	35,550	48,160
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	504,884	6,055,650	5,931,099	-2.1%	7,005,380	7,990,356	6,551,625
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	221,800	2,356,167	2,495,361	5.9%	2,608,746	3,178,346	2,564,892
9) Middle East	7,799	114,179	159,021	39.3%	134,725	157,916	119,686
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	0.9%	1.2%	n.a.		1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.1%	2.4%	n.a.		1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
People's Republic of China	3.5%	0.7%	n.a.		2.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.7%	n.a.		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Taiwan	0.9%	1.0%	n.a.		1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Japan	12.8%	12.9%	n.a.		15.3%	14.4%	12.9%
South Korea	3.0%	2.5%	n.a.		2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
India	0.2%	0.3%	n.a.		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Australia	0.7%	0.5%	n.a.		0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Mexico	0.8%	0.3%	n.a.		0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
United States	68.0%	69.7%	n.a.		67.2%	66.4%	69.6%
other	7.3%	8.6%	n.a.		7.6%	8.5%	7.4%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.4%	7.0%	n.a.		6.7%	7.8%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.1%	1.0%	n.a.		1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.3%	0.1%	n.a.		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
5) South America	0.7%	0.7%	n.a.		0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.2%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	22.9%	21.0%	n.a.		24.3%	23.9%	21.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	10.0%	8.2%	n.a.		9.1%	9.5%	8.3%
9) Middle East	0.4%	0.4%	n.a.		0.5%	0.5%	0.4%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

n.a.: With the intial release of October 2002 data the exports of British Columbia natural gas and electricity were inappropriately coded and appeared as zero value. Until corrected this item and others affected by it are noted as not available.

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**651,192**	**8,656,203**	**8,575,238**	**-0.9%**	**30.1%**	**n.a.**
Lumber (softwood)	428,982	6,058,457	5,852,680	-3.4%	21.1%	n.a.
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,174	313,018	282,974	-9.6%	1.1%	n.a.
Plywood (softwood)	17,499	207,497	200,377	-3.4%	0.7%	n.a.
Selected Value Added Wood Products	74,959	902,140	903,649	0.2%	3.1%	n.a.
other	109,578	1,175,092	1,335,558	13.7%	4.1%	n.a.
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**416,231**	**4,914,005**	**4,531,248**	**-7.8%**	**17.1%**	**n.a.**
Pulp	221,736	2,877,696	2,484,746	-13.7%	10.0%	n.a.
Newsprint	45,356	668,209	602,581	-9.8%	2.3%	n.a.
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	137,184	1,246,717	1,307,797	4.9%	4.3%	n.a.
other	11,954	121,383	136,124	12.1%	0.4%	n.a.
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**112,850**	**1,302,483**	**1,301,472**	**-0.1%**	**4.5%**	**n.a.**
Fruit and Nuts	17,046	136,058	142,750	4.9%	0.5%	n.a.
Vegetables	16,290	277,605	208,881	-24.8%	1.0%	n.a.
other	79,514	888,820	949,840	6.9%	3.1%	n.a.
FISH PRODUCTS	**58,262**	**906,225**	**940,302**	**3.8%**	**3.1%**	**n.a.**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	10,441	137,213	186,443	35.9%	0.5%	n.a.
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	19,461	278,558	289,234	3.8%	1.0%	n.a.
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,672	66,638	45,099	-32.3%	0.2%	n.a.
other	23,688	423,816	419,525	-1.0%	1.5%	n.a.
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**103,682**	**1,241,788**	**1,298,275**	**4.5%**	**4.3%**	**n.a.**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	14,713	424,998	320,647	-24.6%	1.5%	n.a.
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	14,281	42,528	79,796	87.6%	0.1%	n.a.
Unwrought Aluminum	34,926	463,849	408,293	-12.0%	1.6%	n.a.
Unwrought Zinc	25,986	208,988	280,602	34.3%	0.7%	n.a.
other	13,775	101,424	208,937	106.0%	0.4%	n.a.
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**302,521**	**5,391,034**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**18.7%**	**n.a.**
Natural Gas	129,238	2,570,860	n.a.	n.a.	8.9%	n.a.
Coal	117,283	1,332,276	1,269,770	-4.7%	4.6%	n.a.
Electricity	33,271	1,363,482	n.a.	n.a.	4.7%	n.a.
other	22,729	124,417	140,448	12.9%	0.4%	n.a.
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**258,189**	**3,163,717**	**3,047,700**	**-3.7%**	**11.0%**	**n.a.**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	35,908	595,600	618,914	3.9%	2.1%	n.a.
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	53,093	576,894	516,848	-10.4%	2.0%	n.a.
other	169,188	1,991,223	1,911,938	-4.0%	6.9%	n.a.
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,887**	**398,131**	**451,488**	**13.4%**	**1.4%**	**n.a.**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,940**	**227,133**	**191,359**	**-15.8%**	**0.8%**	**n.a.**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**246,957**	**2,579,423**	**2,815,057**	**9.1%**	**9.0%**	**n.a.**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,208,710**	**28,780,142**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**466,540**	**6,551,230**	**6,523,036**	**-0.4%**	**32.7%**	**n.a.**
Lumber (softwood)	286,873	4,451,692	4,346,653	-2.4%	22.2%	n.a.
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,091	307,110	278,641	-9.3%	1.5%	n.a.
Plywood (softwood)	12,924	137,324	152,563	11.1%	0.7%	n.a.
Selected Value Added Wood Products	64,014	756,001	752,232	-0.5%	3.8%	n.a.
other	82,637	899,104	992,947	10.4%	4.5%	n.a.
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**207,762**	**2,272,805**	**2,104,690**	**-7.4%**	**11.3%**	**n.a.**
Pulp	51,692	689,453	566,789	-17.8%	3.4%	n.a.
Newsprint	37,285	450,889	379,680	-15.8%	2.2%	n.a.
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	108,721	1,024,799	1,041,483	1.6%	5.1%	n.a.
other	10,064	107,664	116,738	8.4%	0.5%	n.a.
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**87,829**	**915,026**	**991,449**	**8.4%**	**4.6%**	**n.a.**
Fruit and Nuts	11,838	115,626	120,537	4.2%	0.6%	n.a.
Vegetables	13,923	216,435	183,269	-15.3%	1.1%	n.a.
other	62,067	582,964	687,642	18.0%	2.9%	n.a.
FISH PRODUCTS	**39,818**	**576,036**	**636,435**	**10.5%**	**2.9%**	**n.a.**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	6,872	93,793	120,964	29.0%	0.5%	n.a.
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,805	235,633	268,988	14.2%	1.2%	n.a.
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	191	11,402	4,834	-57.6%	0.1%	n.a.
other	13,950	235,208	241,648	2.7%	1.2%	n.a.
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**36,147**	**312,498**	**383,081**	**22.6%**	**1.6%**	**n.a.**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	11,596	11,516	-0.7%	0.1%	n.a.
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,092	4,945	13,367	170.3%	0.0%	n.a.
Unwrought Aluminum	4,701	84,335	70,100	-16.9%	0.4%	n.a.
Unwrought Zinc	20,287	161,602	217,832	34.8%	0.8%	n.a.
other	8,068	50,019	70,266	40.5%	0.2%	n.a.
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**195,487**	**4,167,362**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**20.8%**	**n.a.**
Natural Gas	129,238	2,570,860	n.a.	n.a.	12.8%	n.a.
Coal	10,304	111,124	119,891	7.9%	0.6%	n.a.
Electricity	33,271	1,363,482	n.a.	n.a.	6.8%	n.a.
other	22,673	121,896	139,372	14.3%	0.6%	n.a.
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**210,092**	**2,589,631**	**2,524,366**	**-2.5%**	**12.9%**	**n.a.**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	32,753	564,191	577,519	2.4%	2.8%	n.a.
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	40,316	456,369	383,685	-15.9%	2.3%	n.a.
other	137,023	1,569,071	1,563,162	-0.4%	7.8%	n.a.
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**39,369**	**373,758**	**427,744**	**14.4%**	**1.9%**	**n.a.**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,575**	**219,223**	**183,686**	**-16.2%**	**1.1%**	**n.a.**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**203,091**	**2,087,170**	**2,258,733**	**8.2%**	**10.4%**	**n.a.**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,502,708**	**20,064,738**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**140,061**	**1,685,891**	**1,549,270**	**-8.1%**	**45.6%**	**45.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	104,292	1,252,781	1,082,810	-13.6%	33.9%	31.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	22	78	171	118.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,079	57,338	39,653	-30.8%	1.5%	1.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	9,396	129,296	127,924	-1.1%	3.5%	3.7%
other	22,273	246,397	298,712	21.2%	6.7%	8.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**26,939**	**511,313**	**390,364**	**-23.7%**	**13.8%**	**11.4%**
Pulp	22,643	343,610	251,891	-26.7%	9.3%	7.3%
Newsprint	1,011	146,791	113,850	-22.4%	4.0%	3.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,285	19,515	22,595	15.8%	0.5%	0.7%
other	0	1,398	2,027	45.0%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**5,812**	**155,852**	**111,028**	**-28.8%**	**4.2%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	680	9,988	9,602	-3.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	572	12,707	10,223	-19.6%	0.3%	0.3%
other	4,559	133,158	91,203	-31.5%	3.6%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**7,881**	**191,936**	**184,360**	**-3.9%**	**5.2%**	**5.4%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,304	31,184	47,510	52.4%	0.8%	1.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	277	27,410	13,982	-49.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	47	3,257	2,250	-30.9%	0.1%	0.1%
other	5,252	130,086	120,618	-7.3%	3.5%	3.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**41,447**	**542,368**	**503,484**	**-7.2%**	**14.7%**	**14.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	14,713	242,900	163,257	-32.8%	6.6%	4.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	6,291	15,689	33,776	115.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	19,624	231,765	203,489	-12.2%	6.3%	5.9%
Unwrought Zinc	293	6,361	2,398	-62.3%	0.2%	0.1%
other	525	45,654	100,564	120.3%	1.2%	2.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,607**	**457,176**	**445,386**	**-2.6%**	**12.4%**	**13.0%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,607	455,837	444,762	-2.4%	12.3%	12.9%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	1,339	624	-53.4%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,867**	**57,329**	**86,434**	**50.8%**	**1.5%**	**2.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	136	4,550	5,376	18.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,789	26,442	39,794	50.5%	0.7%	1.2%
other	1,942	26,337	41,264	56.7%	0.7%	1.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**129**	**9,882**	**1,804**	**-81.7%**	**0.3%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**322**	**4,296**	**2,859**	**-33.5%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**11,020**	**83,440**	**160,748**	**92.7%**	**2.3%**	**4.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**283,084**	**3,699,483**	**3,435,737**	**-7.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**20,301**	**207,125**	**210,108**	**1.4%**	**10.4%**	**13.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,062	179,566	192,493	7.2%	9.0%	12.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	26	3,542	2,091	-41.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	421	12,190	7,255	-40.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	225	8,737	4,228	-51.6%	0.4%	0.3%
other	1,566	3,089	4,041	30.8%	0.2%	0.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**62,097**	**1,020,783**	**798,637**	**-21.8%**	**51.3%**	**49.7%**
Pulp	59,359	976,367	765,587	-21.6%	49.0%	47.6%
Newsprint	59	0	59	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,662	43,990	32,604	-25.9%	2.2%	2.0%
other	16	426	387	-9.2%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**1,966**	**44,269**	**29,643**	**-33.0%**	**2.2%**	**1.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	1,111	2,903	161.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Vegetables	139	13,146	2,981	-77.3%	0.7%	0.2%
other	1,827	30,013	23,759	-20.8%	1.5%	1.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,231**	**50,784**	**40,558**	**-20.1%**	**2.6%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	684	6,966	11,243	61.4%	0.3%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	1,983	127	-93.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,367	39,421	27,042	-31.4%	2.0%	1.7%
other	180	2,414	2,146	-11.1%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**2,030**	**14,464**	**28,021**	**93.7%**	**0.7%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,193	12,221	25,704	110.3%	0.6%	1.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	139	1,507	1,265	-16.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	698	735	1,052	43.1%	0.0%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**27,953**	**363,729**	**284,378**	**-21.8%**	**18.3%**	**17.7%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	27,953	363,585	284,353	-21.8%	18.3%	17.7%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	144	25	-83.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**16,367**	**240,863**	**172,104**	**-28.5%**	**12.1%**	**10.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,172	2,776	6,526	135.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,083	31,963	38,577	20.7%	1.6%	2.4%
other	12,112	206,125	127,001	-38.4%	10.4%	7.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**754**	**5,198**	**6,289**	**21.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**4**	**1,410**	**2,545**	**80.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,203**	**42,108**	**35,012**	**-16.9%**	**2.1%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**138,905**	**1,990,734**	**1,607,294**	**-19.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00, Rev Q3 '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
Management Services

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Exports ◆ December 2002

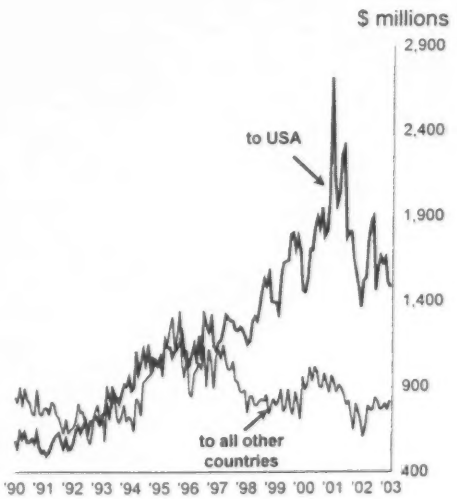
- There was a 10% drop in the value of BC origin exports in 2002 compared to the previous year. The major reason for the decline was a drop in the price of energy commodities, particularly natural gas and electricity. Although electricity exports dropped by 87% in value, the volume of electricity transmitted increased by 37%. The implicit price of electricity exported from BC in 2001 was over 10 times higher than in 2002. The 37% reduction in the value of natural gas exports was due entirely to the fall in prices as volumes of natural gas exports were 1% higher in 2002 compared to 2001.

- The story was much the same for softwood lumber shipments to the United States. The unexpected response to the tariffs placed on shipments of Canadian softwood lumber to the US was that Canadian companies, particularly in BC, increased their production in order to take advantage of efficiencies and drive down the cost of production. As a result, shipments of lumber to the US actually increased 8% in 2002 contributing to an oversupply situation, which in turn drove prices lower. For this reason, despite higher volumes of exports, the value of exports of softwood lumber to the US fell by 3% compared to 2001.

- Shipments of pulp fell 13% in 2002, due mostly to lower prices. The value of exports to the US dropped 16%, while shipments to Japan were valued 25% lower than a year earlier and the value of exports to the European Union were down 21%

- Shipments to all of British Columbia's major export destinations dropped in 2002. The value of exports to the US fell 12%, due mostly to the drop in prices for energy. Exports to the European Union dropped 18% as pulp and paper (-22%) and machinery and equipment (-23%) experienced significant declines. Shipments to Japan slipped 6%, probably as a consequence of continuing economic difficulties in that country.

Lower prices for energy drove the value of exports down in 2002



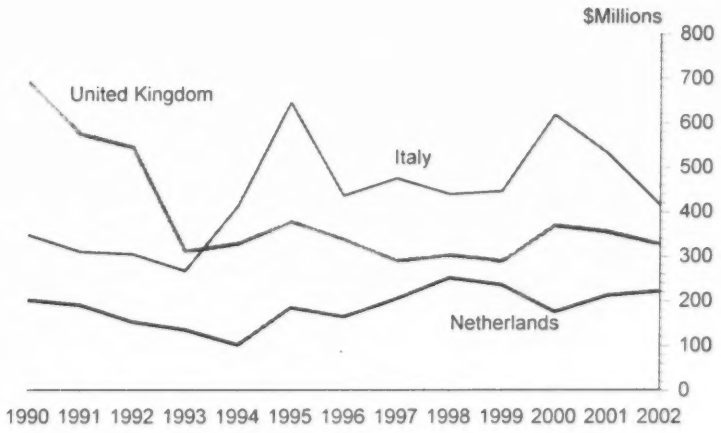
Team Canada Returns to Europe

In late March, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien will lead a Team Canada trade mission to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy. The last Team Canada mission to Europe in February 2002 resulted in approximately $584 million in new deals in Germany and Russia in areas ranging from education and research to housing and entertainment. The 2003 mission will focus on areas ranging from aerospace to agri-food, reflecting the economic diversity of the three countries. The United Kingdom (UK), Italy and the Netherlands rank fourth, seventh and fourteenth respectively in terms of the size of their economies.[1]

The last Team Canada mission to Europe garnered over half a billion dollars in new business for Canadian companies

These three countries are all important destinations for exports, both for Canada as a whole as well as for British Columbia specifically. The UK was third behind only the US and Japan as a destination for Canadian exports in 2002, although it was only the seventh largest market for BC exports. The Netherlands ranked tenth for Canada and ninth for BC. Italy, which was the 11th largest market for Canadian exports, ranked higher than both the UK and the Netherlands as a destination for BC origin exports. It trailed only the US, Japan, China and South Korea, making it the fifth most significant market for BC commodities and the top ranked European destination.

BC has significant exports to all three countries to be visited during the Team Canada mission

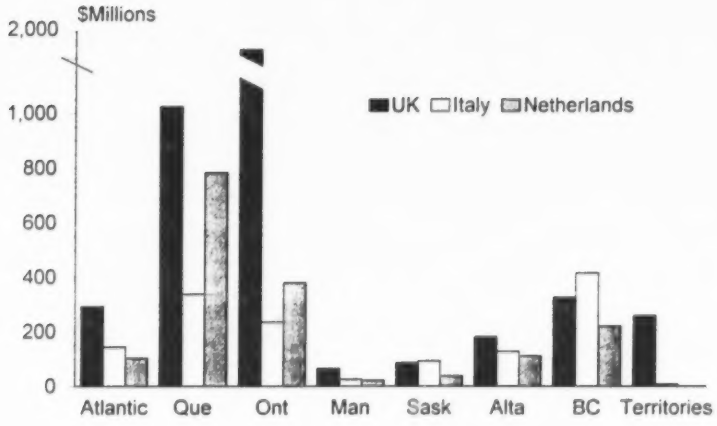


Italy has overtaken the United Kingdom as the top European destination for BC origin exports

[1] Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Government of Canada.

Among the provinces and territories, British Columbia has the third largest share of Canadian exports to both the UK and the Netherlands, but it ranks as the number one supplier of Canadian goods to Italy.

British Columbia has the largest provincial share of exports to Italy



In 2002, BC ranked first among the provinces in exports to Italy and third behind only Ontario and Quebec in exports to the UK and the Netherlands

Approximately 30% of Canada's exports to Italy are pulp, which is one of the reasons why BC ranks first among the provinces in terms of exports to that country. Almost three-quarters of Canadian pulp shipped to Italy in 2002 originated in BC. Other significant BC exports to Italy were softwood lumber and coal. Once again BC is the predominant Canadian supplier of these goods to Italy.

Quebec is the top Canadian exporting province to the Netherlands. Aluminum products constituted about one-quarter of all Canadian exports to the Netherlands in 2002 and most of that came from Quebec. Over half of Quebec's exports to the Netherlands in 2002 were comprised of aluminum. Surprisingly, BC was the source of none of the aluminum to the Netherlands, despite the fact that it is the source of a significant portion of Canada's total aluminum production. British Columbia's top exports to the Netherlands were coal and pulp. Almost all coal shipped to the Netherlands in 2002 originated in BC and about two-thirds of the pulp was a BC product.

BC's top exports to Italy, the UK and the Netherlands were generally pulp, coal and softwood lumber

Ontario was far and away the leader in terms of exports to the UK in 2002. The leading export from Ontario to the UK was nickel, which made up over a fifth of Ontario's total exports to the UK. Ontario was the source of the great majority of all Canadian nickel exports to the UK. British Columbia's top exports to the UK were pulp, coal and softwood lumber.

2002 BC Origin Exports to the United Kingdom, Italy and the Netherlands
- Selected Commodities -

	UK ($,000)	% of Canada	Italy ($,000)	% of Canada	Netherlands ($,000)	% of Canada
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**61,429**	**45%**	**47,887**	**75%**	**30,500**	**70%**
Lumber (softwood)	51,559	79%	47,485	98%	29,302	98%
Cedar Shakes & Shingles	1,253	100%	68	100%	0	-
Plywood (softwood)	6,016	100%	191	100%	91	100%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	2,211	6%	0	0%	172	6%
Other Solid Wood Products	390	1%	143	1%	935	9%
PULP & PAPER PRODUCTS	**98,778**	**20%**	**304,977**	**65%**	**78,487**	**47%**
Pulp	90,651	42%	304,479	74%	78,365	66%
Newsprint	0	0%	59	0%	0	0%
Paper, Paperboard, Exc. Newsprint	7,860	68%	74	1%	118	36%
Other Pulp & Paper Products	267	2%	365	6%	5	0%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**9,424**	**4%**	**1,647**	**1%**	**8,156**	**13%**
Fruit & Nuts	1,664	14%	0	0%	241	14%
Vegetables	71	0%	1,079	3%	326	5%
Other Agriculture & Non-Fish Food	7,688	4%	568	1%	7,589	14%
FISH PRODUCTS	**24,496**	**36%**	**1,852**	**13%**	**1,118**	**16%**
Whole Fish; Fresh, Chld, Froz Exc Salmon	3,771	68%	823	59%	0	0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, Etc.	20,383	99%	909	100%	1,059	100%
Other Fish Products	342	1%	120	1%	60	1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,467**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**13,009**	**2%**
Molybdenum Ores & Concentrates	0	-	0	-	12,805	100%
Unwrought Aluminum	1,265	4%	0	0%	0	0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	-	0	0%	0	-
Other Metallic Mineral Products	202	0%	0	0%	204	0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**67,335**	**85%**	**43,155**	**78%**	**77,174**	**50%**
Coal	67,335	87%	43,155	92%	77,174	97%
Other Energy Products	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**49,304**	**3%**	**11,110**	**3%**	**9,959**	**2%**
Motor Vehicles & Parts	2,312	4%	532	9%	1,344	13%
Electrical & Electronic / Communications	18,795	5%	1,410	5%	1,546	1%
Other Machinery & Equipment	28,197	2%	9,168	3%	7,069	3%
PLASTICS & ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**1,653**	**4%**	**716**	**4%**	**136**	**1%**
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	**635**	**3%**	**108**	**7%**	**276**	**9%**
OTHER BC EXPORT COMMODITIES	**10,947**	**1%**	**2,898**	**2%**	**2,711**	**2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**325,468**	**8%**	**414,350**	**30%**	**221,528**	**13%**

Given the industrialised nature of the three European countries profiled here, it is not all that surprising that the top Canadian exports to these countries tend to be resource-based commodities that are generally used as inputs into other processes. However, there are also large volumes of manufactured goods sent to these countries, particularly aircraft and parts from Quebec. For British Columbia, Italy and the UK are significant destinations for high technology goods produced in the province. These are some of the areas that will be highlighted in the upcoming trade mission, which may help boost their profile.

Overall, Canada has a commodity trade deficit with both the UK and Italy, but has a trade surplus with the Netherlands. In 2002, Canada's top commodity imports from the UK consisted of petroleum and aircraft parts, while helicopters and wine led the list for goods imported from Italy, and petroleum, aircraft and beer were the top imports from the Netherlands.

Canada has a commodity trade deficit with both the UK and Italy, but a trade surplus with the Netherlands

Canada's Trade in Goods, 2002 ($Millions) [2]

	United Kingdom	Italy	Netherlands
Goods Exports	4,167	1,387	1,657
Goods Imports	9,726	4,434	1,465
Goods Balance	-5,560	-3,047	192

Source: Statistics Canada

Canada's Trade in Services, 2000 ($Millions)

	United Kingdom	Italy	Netherlands
Services Exports	3,614	371	451
Services Imports	4,143	651	498
Services Balance	-529	-280	-47

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canada's International Trade in Services, 2001*, catalogue 67-203-XPB

For trade in services, Canada has a trade deficit with all three countries

In terms of services, Canada has a trade deficit with all three countries. The biggest deficit is with the UK, mostly due to the fact that two-way trade in services between Canada and the UK dwarfs that of the other two countries. The largest deficit is with regard to transportation and government services. Most of the deficit with Italy is because Canada imports 2.5 times more travel services from Italy than it exports. In other words, Canadians spend more tourist dollars in Italy than vice versa. This is not the case with the Netherlands, where Canada has a travel services

[2] Note that data for trade in services presented here is on a balance of payments basis, whereas data for trade in goods is on a customs basis. Therefore, the data is not strictly comparable and should not be summed.

surplus; however, trade in commercial, transportation and government services with the Netherlands is in a deficit situation.

Canada's ties to these three countries have been strong through most of its existence. Canada was once a colony of the United Kingdom and most of its early settlers were from that country, and throughout the early 20th century, immigrants from Italy and the Netherlands were among the largest groups of new Canadians. In terms of trade, there has also been a long history, particularly with the UK, which was once Canada's top trade partner before being supplanted by the United States. The Team Canada trade mission will ensure that the trade ties to these three countries remain strong. British Columbia should benefit from this mission, perhaps even more than some previous trade excursions, due to the strong trade relationships that already exist with all three of the mission's target countries.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

02-12 *Team Canada Returns to Europe* *(released February 2003)*

02-11 *Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade* *(released January 2003)*

02-10 *Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn* *(released December 2002)*

02-09 *Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent* *(released November 2002)*

02-08 *Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping* *(released October 2002)*

02-07 *FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?* *(released September 2002)*

02-06 *The Changing Face of BC Exports* *(released August 2002)*

02-05 *Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC* *(released July 2002)*

02-04 *Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico* *(released June 2002)*

02-03 *Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada* *(released May 2002)*

02-02 *The Threat of American Protectionism* *(released April 2002)*

02-01 *Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India* *(released March 2002)*

01-12 *Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?* *(released February 2002)*

01-11 *Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties* *(released January 2002)*

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products* *(released December 2001)*

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?* *(released November 2001)*

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* *(released October 2001)*

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* *(released September 2001)*

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* *(released August 2001)*

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* *(released July 2001)*

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* *(released June 2001)*

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* *(released May 2001)*

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* *(released January 2000)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In New Decade* *(released Dec. 2000)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* *(released November 2000)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* *(released October 2000)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* *(released October 2000)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* *(released August 2000)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street,
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2001	2002	CHANGE 2001-02	2000	2001	2002
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	13,810	353,727	325,468	-8.0%	381,149	353,727	325,468
Germany	21,841	381,457	313,069	-17.9%	534,440	381,457	313,069
People's Republic of China	98,967	761,036	815,938	7.2%	740,742	761,036	815,938
Hong Kong	18,764	235,517	218,923	-7.0%	298,926	235,517	218,923
Taiwan	33,812	332,933	345,328	3.7%	421,909	332,933	345,328
Japan	352,590	4,058,012	3,821,607	-5.8%	4,890,460	4,058,012	3,821,607
South Korea	51,848	757,779	752,233	-0.7%	930,402	757,779	752,233
India	7,519	118,153	118,131	0.0%	99,498	118,153	118,131
Australia	17,056	171,881	184,231	7.2%	250,682	171,881	184,231
Mexico	10,116	83,241	78,979	-5.1%	57,677	83,241	78,979
United States	1,479,586	22,110,102	19,533,196	-11.7%	22,196,066	22,110,102	19,533,196
other	189,746	2,769,849	2,168,872	-21.7%	2,947,964	2,416,122	2,168,872
Total International Exports	**2,295,656**	**31,779,959**	**28,675,976**	**-9.8%**	**33,749,916**	**31,779,959**	**28,675,976**
1) Western Europe	121,895	2,148,294	1,774,322	-17.4%	2,610,888	2,148,294	1,774,322
2) Eastern Europe	922	35,384	43,935	24.2%	36,261	35,384	43,935
3) South East Asia	28,016	333,127	386,241	15.9%	610,856	333,127	386,241
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,761	39,730	42,206	6.2%	56,383	39,730	42,206
5) South America	25,920	312,448	221,401	-29.1%	248,608	312,448	221,401
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	11,555	71,767	59,632	-16.9%	54,345	71,767	59,632
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	604,860	6,689,336	6,579,851	-1.6%	8,176,348	6,689,336	6,579,851
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	252,270	2,631,324	2,758,244	4.8%	3,285,888	2,631,324	2,758,244
9) Middle East	24,592	142,678	183,916	28.9%	167,969	142,678	183,916
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%		1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.0%	2.4%	1.1%		1.6%	1.2%	1.1%
People's Republic of China	4.3%	0.7%	2.8%		2.2%	2.4%	2.8%
Hong Kong	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%		0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.5%	1.0%	1.2%		1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Japan	15.4%	12.8%	13.3%		14.5%	12.8%	13.3%
South Korea	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%		2.8%	2.4%	2.6%
India	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%		0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%		0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Mexico	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
United States	64.5%	69.6%	68.1%		65.8%	69.6%	68.1%
other	8.3%	8.7%	7.6%		8.7%	7.6%	7.6%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	5.3%	6.8%	6.2%		7.7%	6.8%	6.2%
2) Eastern Europe	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%		1.8%	1.0%	1.3%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
5) South America	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%		0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	26.3%	21.0%	22.9%		24.2%	21.0%	22.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.0%	8.3%	9.6%		9.7%	8.3%	9.6%
9) Middle East	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%		0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**679,706**	**9,372,727**	**9,267,311**	**-1.1%**	**29.5%**	**32.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	466,518	6,585,564	6,328,586	-3.9%	20.7%	22.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15,714	333,521	298,867	-10.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Plywood (softwood)	17,503	223,980	217,903	-2.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	67,209	956,161	971,835	1.6%	3.0%	3.4%
other	112,761	1,273,500	1,450,121	13.9%	4.0%	5.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**411,362**	**5,533,213**	**4,953,467**	**-10.5%**	**17.4%**	**17.3%**
Pulp	211,082	3,104,994	2,697,200	-13.1%	9.8%	9.4%
Newsprint	68,078	888,966	678,155	-23.7%	2.8%	2.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	120,779	1,405,540	1,430,038	1.7%	4.4%	5.0%
other	11,422	133,712	148,074	10.7%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**107,808**	**1,384,594**	**1,414,959**	**2.2%**	**4.4%**	**4.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	10,756	143,161	153,788	7.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	9,478	285,842	219,712	-23.1%	0.9%	0.8%
other	87,574	955,591	1,041,459	9.0%	3.0%	3.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**59,264**	**965,337**	**1,002,749**	**3.9%**	**3.0%**	**3.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	9,118	144,442	195,972	35.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	22,382	301,773	311,638	3.3%	0.9%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,129	72,189	48,515	-32.8%	0.2%	0.2%
other	24,635	446,934	446,624	-0.1%	1.4%	1.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**112,733**	**1,335,651**	**1,418,244**	**6.2%**	**4.2%**	**4.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	22,609	457,757	348,970	-23.8%	1.4%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,521	45,292	85,002	87.7%	0.1%	0.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	44,088	491,056	452,382	-7.9%	1.5%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	30,653	236,332	311,255	31.7%	0.7%	1.1%
other	10,861	105,214	220,636	109.7%	0.3%	0.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**364,745**	**6,366,356**	**3,534,596**	**-44.5%**	**20.0%**	**12.3%**
Natural Gas	212,446	2,719,145	1,720,944	-36.7%	8.6%	6.0%
Coal	97,868	1,430,579	1,367,638	-4.4%	4.5%	4.8%
Electricity	28,066	2,085,266	279,122	-86.6%	6.6%	1.0%
other	26,365	131,366	166,892	27.0%	0.4%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**264,244**	**3,376,843**	**3,321,820**	**-1.6%**	**10.6%**	**11.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	32,011	637,520	652,876	2.4%	2.0%	2.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	59,058	624,625	576,976	-7.6%	2.0%	2.0%
other	173,175	2,114,699	2,091,968	-1.1%	6.7%	7.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**33,336**	**425,994**	**485,646**	**14.0%**	**1.3%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13,931**	**242,559**	**205,505**	**-15.3%**	**0.8%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**248,529**	**2,776,684**	**3,071,678**	**10.6%**	**8.7%**	**10.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	2,295,656	31,779,959	28,675,976	-9.8%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '00 Rev 1 '01 Prelim '02)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**441,423**	**7,032,540**	**6,964,216**	**-1.0%**	**31.8%**	**35.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	275,823	4,786,347	4,622,212	-3.4%	21.6%	23.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15,544	327,272	294,185	-10.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Plywood (softwood)	11,992	147,300	164,555	11.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	57,530	801,009	809,769	1.1%	3.6%	4.1%
other	80,534	970,612	1,073,496	10.6%	4.4%	5.5%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**179,530**	**2,439,162**	**2,284,220**	**-6.4%**	**11.0%**	**11.7%**
Pulp	53,156	738,253	619,944	-16.0%	3.3%	3.2%
Newsprint	31,718	487,404	411,399	-15.6%	2.2%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	85,017	1,095,501	1,126,500	2.8%	5.0%	5.8%
other	9,639	118,005	126,377	7.1%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**78,526**	**969,604**	**1,070,024**	**10.4%**	**4.4%**	**5.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	7,469	120,248	128,006	6.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Vegetables	8,678	223,389	191,951	-14.1%	1.0%	1.0%
other	62,379	625,966	750,067	19.8%	2.8%	3.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**40,024**	**617,387**	**676,334**	**9.5%**	**2.8%**	**3.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,074	97,366	123,921	27.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,543	257,572	290,531	12.8%	1.2%	1.5%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	502	11,647	5,336	-54.2%	0.1%	0.0%
other	14,905	250,803	256,545	2.3%	1.1%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**35,063**	**338,852**	**418,144**	**23.4%**	**1.5%**	**2.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	11,596	11,516	-0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	676	5,045	14,044	178.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	1,998	86,694	72,098	-16.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	23,658	182,498	241,490	32.3%	0.8%	1.2%
other	8,731	53,019	78,996	49.0%	0.2%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**277,122**	**5,060,671**	**2,295,939**	**-54.6%**	**22.9%**	**11.8%**
Natural Gas	212,446	2,719,145	1,720,944	-36.7%	12.3%	8.8%
Coal	12,625	127,553	132,516	3.9%	0.6%	0.7%
Electricity	28,066	2,085,266	279,122	-86.6%	9.4%	1.4%
other	23,985	128,707	163,357	26.9%	0.6%	0.8%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**201,390**	**2,766,742**	**2,727,183**	**-1.4%**	**12.5%**	**14.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	28,490	603,102	606,009	0.5%	2.7%	3.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	38,338	491,522	422,023	-14.1%	2.2%	2.2%
other	134,562	1,672,118	1,699,151	1.6%	7.6%	8.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**31,376**	**399,817**	**459,164**	**14.8%**	**1.8%**	**2.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13,518**	**234,067**	**197,307**	**-15.7%**	**1.1%**	**1.0%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**181,614**	**2,251,260**	**2,440,664**	**8.4%**	**10.2%**	**12.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,479,586**	**22,110,102**	**19,533,196**	**-11.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '00, Rev 1 '01, Prelim '02)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**186,924**	**1,877,027**	**1,744,456**	**-7.1%**	**46.3%**	**45.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	144,076	1,408,264	1,233,230	-12.4%	34.7%	32.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	78	171	118.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,344	61,286	44,019	-28.2%	1.5%	1.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,646	137,200	137,289	0.1%	3.4%	3.6%
other	29,858	270,199	329,747	22.0%	6.7%	8.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**42,973**	**567,799**	**440,669**	**-22.4%**	**14.0%**	**11.5%**
Pulp	24,492	366,506	276,384	-24.6%	9.0%	7.2%
Newsprint	14,692	172,483	135,875	-21.2%	4.3%	3.6%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,778	27,124	26,373	-2.8%	0.7%	0.7%
other	11	1,687	2,038	20.8%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**8,377**	**167,781**	**121,824**	**-27.4%**	**4.1%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	692	10,652	10,549	-1.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	215	13,050	10,777	-17.4%	0.3%	0.3%
other	7,471	144,080	100,498	-30.2%	3.6%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**8,209**	**197,967**	**194,634**	**-1.7%**	**4.9%**	**5.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,139	33,897	51,833	52.9%	0.8%	1.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	655	28,433	14,645	-48.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	66	3,336	2,323	-30.4%	0.1%	0.1%
other	3,349	132,300	125,834	-4.9%	3.3%	3.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**46,665**	**580,298**	**561,772**	**-3.2%**	**14.3%**	**14.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	16,785	262,657	185,757	-29.3%	6.5%	4.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,570	16,707	35,694	113.6%	0.4%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	27,018	248,022	230,507	-7.1%	6.1%	6.0%
Unwrought Zinc	574	6,914	2,972	-57.0%	0.2%	0.1%
other	717	45,998	106,842	132.3%	1.1%	2.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,626**	**500,014**	**487,023**	**-2.6%**	**12.3%**	**12.7%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,613	498,673	486,375	-2.5%	12.3%	12.7%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	13	1,341	647	-51.7%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4,887**	**65,415**	**91,865**	**40.4%**	**1.6%**	**2.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	828	4,763	6,497	36.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,820	31,837	41,701	31.0%	0.8%	1.1%
other	2,238	28,815	43,668	51.5%	0.7%	1.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**103**	**10,362**	**1,921**	**-81.5%**	**0.3%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**137**	**4,353**	**3,001**	**-31.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**12,689**	**86,996**	**174,442**	**100.5%**	**2.1%**	**4.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**352,590**	**4,058,012**	**3,821,607**	**-5.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '00 Rev 1 '01 Prelim '02)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2002 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2002 ($,000)	2001-02 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**20,230**	**228,229**	**231,520**	**1.4%**	**10.8%**	**13.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,759	197,021	212,420	7.8%	9.3%	12.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	100	3,760	2,190	-41.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	1,161	14,706	8,416	-42.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	111	9,488	4,340	-54.3%	0.4%	0.3%
other	99	3,253	4,154	27.7%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**57,820**	**1,094,201**	**856,471**	**-21.7%**	**51.7%**	**49.4%**
Pulp	52,259	1,040,190	817,846	-21.4%	49.2%	47.2%
Newsprint	0	0	59	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,191	53,528	37,805	-29.4%	2.5%	2.2%
other	370	482	760	57.7%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,293**	**46,546**	**34,280**	**-26.4%**	**2.2%**	**2.0%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	1,111	2,903	161.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Vegetables	107	13,413	3,605	-73.1%	0.6%	0.2%
other	3,186	32,022	27,771	-13.3%	1.5%	1.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**2,447**	**54,879**	**43,448**	**-20.8%**	**2.6%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	991	7,223	12,257	69.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	2,157	127	-94.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,034	42,703	28,356	-33.6%	2.0%	1.6%
other	421	2,797	2,708	-3.2%	0.1%	0.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,994**	**15,481**	**30,352**	**96.1%**	**0.7%**	**1.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,853	13,094	27,894	113.0%	0.6%	1.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	1,636	1,265	-22.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	141	751	1,192	58.8%	0.0%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**12,513**	**370,521**	**296,891**	**-19.9%**	**17.5%**	**17.1%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	12,513	370,377	296,866	-19.8%	17.5%	17.1%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	144	25	-83.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**17,649**	**251,444**	**193,117**	**-23.2%**	**11.9%**	**11.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	652	4,312	7,769	80.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	6,335	33,651	45,338	34.7%	1.6%	2.6%
other	10,662	213,481	140,009	-34.4%	10.1%	8.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**448**	**5,876**	**7,107**	**21.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**187**	**1,777**	**2,827**	**59.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**1,734**	**46,396**	**37,533**	**-19.1%**	**2.2%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**118,316**	**2,115,350**	**1,733,544**	**-18.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 2 '00, Rev 1 '01, Prelim '02)

Source: Statistics Canada